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Hungarian-USSR Maneuvers Scheduled

LD0209205488 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI)—In accordance with the training plan of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, the units of the Hungarian People's Army and the designated staffs and troops of the Soviet Army are to hold joint military manoeuvres in Hungary, on the military training grounds north of Lake Balaton from October 15 to 20. The manoeuvres will be aimed at improving command and cooperation.

In keeping with the Stockholm document, Hungary informed through diplomatic channels the participating states in the CSCE process and simultaneously invited military observers since the number of troops would surpass 17,000 in some manoeuvres.

The military exercise will be commanded by Lieutenant General Yuriy Vodolazov, first deputy of the commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary. His Hungarian deputy will be Brigadier General Antal Annus, high-level commander.

Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet in Sofia

LD0209213688 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia Sept 2 (CTK correspondent)—A two-day working meeting of deputy foreign ministers from the European socialist countries ended here today after discussing questions of peace and security in connection with East-West relations.

The meeting was attended by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foriegn Minister Jaromir Johanes, Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacz, GDR Deputy Foriegn Minister Kurt Nier, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh.

The participants in the meeting were received by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

Romania Absent From Meeting

LD0209185888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Deputy foreign minister of six socialist countries have held talks in Sofia on East-West relations and international security. Romania was not represented at the meeting. Hungary was represented at the meeting by Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Briefs

CEMA Cooperation in Electronics

A constituent session of the Bureau for Components Base of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation of the Socialist States in Electronics ended in Pardubice on 1 September. The 3-day deliberations were attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the SRV, the CSSR, and Yugoslavia. With the Bureau headed by international chairman Vladislav Kolesnikov, USSR minister of electronics industry, the seven working bodies were integrated into three sections of specialists—for special technological equipment, for cooperation in the sphere of integrated circuits, and for electronic components. [Summary] *[AU0609141788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 88 p 2 AU]*

USSR's Falin, U.S. Expert on Troop Levels

LD0509014088 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)—Sunday evening the "Week" political magazine of Hungarian Television aired interviews with a Soviet, an American and a Hungarian participants in this week's expert conference held in Budapest on European conventional weapons and military forces.

In Western Europe approximately 400,000 foreign soldiers are stationed in foreign land, and this figure is about of the same order in Eastern Europe too, said Soviet expert Valentin Falin. He pointed out that the Warsaw Treaty proposes NATO to agree on how many should remain but "unfortunately, we have received no answer to this question either," he added.

In connection with the Hungarian proposal that Hungary could be the testing ground for the pullout of foreign trops, Falin said, in reply to a question:

"We are familiar with the Hungarian initiatives. That such initiatives have become possible indicates that highly interesting positive changes are under way in the socialist community. This goes to show that now the principles of equality and common responsibility have come to prevail, without faltering the faces of the individual members of the socialist community.

"I personally welcome the Hungarian proposal and believe that Hungary, with its vast intellectual potential, is capable of further contributions to solving the problems of European security."

According to U.S. expert Helmuth Sonnenfeldt, the fact that a whole range of Soviet proposals have been left unanswered by the West so far "is true in technical terms, because NATO with its sovereign members is a far less mobile organization than the Warsaw Treaty". At the same time he said "it is actually the Soviets who are starting to react" to the years-long Western pressure to deal with the issue of military data, the problems of verification and the question of military assymetries.

Regarding Hungary's possible role as a testing ground for the reduction of conventional armaments, Sonnenfeldt said that the Soviets "could easily cut by half" their forces here, "they have ample room for taking unilateral moves", all the more as in his view the West "is permanently making such gestures". He said "there is not much sense in waiting for mutual or allegedly mutual steps. If the troops stationed here have attained their aim, if today they cost too much for the Russians, the Soviet Union and Hungary could settle their issue without special difficulty through bilateral decision."

Gyula Horn, under-secretary of state for the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who also attended the conference as an expert, pointed out that what happened was not so much the rapproachement of positions as the clarification of issues that need to be thoroughly studied. He mentioned among the latter themes the perils of the conventional armament process, the necessity to halt it, the same degree of responsibility held in the field by NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and the abolition of assymetries in the area of armaments.

In his reply Gyula Horn separated the issue of Hungary becoming a testing ground for European armed forces reduction and foreign troop withdrawals. He said the first issue, that is Hungary's inclusion in the first, middle zone of military force reduction, was raised in connection with several themes, and there was the agreement that it would be certainly logical and justified. This phase could see a considerable 25 per cent reduction in armaments, which would also mean the further limitation of military activities and exercises. Gyula Horn said that, all factors considered, this would cut the annual total military expenditure of the Warsaw Treaty by about 60,000-80,000 million dollars.

Gyula Horn did not share the view of Sonnenfeldt that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary is exclusively a matter of Soviet-Hungarian relations. He said one should start from the fact "that the stationing of Soviet troops in Hungary or other East European countries is the same anachronism as the presence of American forces in Western Europe. This is a remnant of the Second World War and everybody would benefit from this being eliminated. However, the only relevant circumstance is that this whole affair has to be settled within the framework of a comprehensive, that is conventional disarmament. So this is not only a Hungarian-Soviet affair, but also a matter of trends in European power relations.

Failure To Encourage Private Businesses Viewed

AU0309174488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 88 p 3

[Editorial article: "Possible Efficiency and the Brakes Acting Upon It—Results and Shortcomings in Developing the Workers' Collective and Individual Activity"]

[Text] The ideas embodied in Council of Ministers Decree No 35 are clear to one and all. What remains unclear are the attempts to interpret the decree in certain places (or, more precisely, in a considerable number of places) like the devil interprets the Gospel. With the risk of reiterating things that are well known, let us recall that the decree was aimed at creating conditions for much more efficiently using labor resources and the labor of pensioners, students, people with regular jobs, and certain other categories of workers for the additional production of goods and services for the population. The decree lays down regulations for the forms for applying individual and collective labor; the interrelations with the economic organizations, territorial communities, and administrative organs; and rights, obligations, and sanctions.

Now a little more than a year has elapsed since the publication of the decree and the code for its application, and the results are far from uniform. Unfortunately, the scales are weighed down by many unrealized ideas.

First of all, however, let us simply record certain positive phenomena in the application of collective and individual labor. Everyone is aware of the results of organization of the various forms of services and taxi transportation, if only from what has been achieved in the capital and certain larger towns in reducing transport congestion at peak periods. In the capital, for example, in addition to a number of associations in which citizens are participating with their own cars, vehicles from the state fleet have also been handed over for service on a competitive basis. Because of the interest in ensuring a high standard of maintenance, the operation of the cars has certainly improved, and the profit has risen from 200 to 1,000 leva. A similar thing has occurred with the 70 light trucks handed over for operation under this system....

Using the opportunities offered by Council of Ministers Decree No 35 for participating in additional work, 370 persons have engaged in additional work at their own enterprises; 3,472 persons in additional work at other enterprises in their free time; and 2,297 persons (pensioners, students, and housewives) in work approved by permit.

However, we will be wrong to regard these numbers as reassuring. They fall far short of the goal that we have set ourselves.

Let us take a look at certain specific results.

One of the decree's main ideas is, through civil contracts, to hand over small installations—restaurants, beer halls, ice cream parlors, refreshment stalls, cafes, and dressmaking and similar establishments to be run by the citizens. The form of this handover was also defined, namely, by auction. It might be expected that a lot of interest would be shown in this form, but unfortunately the interest proved to be minimal. Up to the end of April, 144 of the 935 establishments in the system operated by the Central Cooperative Union were offered for auction, but only a single contract has been concluded for one of them; of the 214 establishments offered for auction in public catering, contracts have been signed for only 20. In the field of everyday consumer services provided by the local industry system, 950 establishments were offered for auction, but only 39 were leased. (It is interesting that the Central Cooperative Union, which, generally speaking, has been showing an understanding attitude toward encouraging this activity, has offered for auction only 8 bakeries and 2 workshops from its total of more than 2,000 establishments.) There are no instances of small production collectives being set up.

This somewhat doleful picture makes us face the question of the reasons for this situation. We will make no mistake if we say that they are mainly subjective, but we will not be giving a full answer by such a bald statement. It is true that many leaders of economic organizations and territorial municipalities find themselves unable to give up the old stereotypes in their approach to the creation of values and the distribution of the results of labor. A certain first secretary of a municipal BCP committee declares: "As long as I am in my job, we will have no private businessmen here." Are these private businessmen? Do we have to prove yet again, by referring to the party's July Concept, that the forms of property in Bulgaria are of various kinds, but in all cases they remain socialist property? Or should we rather seek the motives for such behavior in the hidden antagonism toward the size of the incomes received by those who practice collective or individual labor? However, this income is derived from labor, so let us leave its amount to be determined from the quantity and quality of the labor invested. Yes, but the leaderships of the economic organizations and territorial municipalities are faced with the task of creating a rational structure for the workers' working and free time, and of ensuring broad development of the production of goods and services through individual and collective labor.

What is happening?

With the agreement of the municipal people's councils, the "Public Catering," "Wholesale Trade," and "Local Industry and Everyday Services" Economic Directorates are approaching the handover of small establishments for management by individuals from different angles. However, in the majority of cases their approach is such that, even at the stage when the establishments are offered for auction, the citizens "voluntarily" decline to

take part. Most frequently, the establishments offered for auction are those that the aforesaid organizations want to get rid of, because they are sustaining losses. Or again, the original price is unacceptably high. This was the way it was done in Sliven, when 12 everyday-services establishments were put up for auction, and the same thing happened in Svishtov with two similar businesses, as well as with almost all the establishments from the system of the Central Cooperative Union. It is accordingly quite understandable why, in spite of the large number of establishments put up for auction, either no candidates for them appear at all, or only a single person declares his interest. In Kurdzhali, Pazardzhik, Momchilgrad, and Petrich an annual fee of 8,000 leva was fixed for each of the individual barber shops put up for auction, which doomed the auctions to failure in advance. In Sofia, the Balkan Tourist Economic Trust puts up an espresso cafe for auction at a starting price of 55,000 leva!

Another rather cunning way of discouraging candidates concerns the period of the management contract. The normative documents lay down periods of up to 5 years. However, the economic organizations most frequently "tie them down" to 1 or 2 years. We must agree that such a period gives the would-be participant in the auction no security, it is completely inadequate not only for a business to be developed, but even for a start to be made.

We must also expose a further factor that is retarding the development of citizens' collective and individual activity. We have bashfully remained silent or attempted to pass it over for quite long enough. In other countries—both capitalist and socialist—it is called "the second economy," "black economy," or even "illegal economy." In various forms and to varying degrees, it also exists in Bulgaria. No one can deny the existence in Bulgaria of hidden production of goods and services by private persons at the expense of material, financial, and labor resources reallocated and extracted (why not say stolen) from the national economy's turnover. This is carried out by specialists in public (state) employment during their working or free time, primarily for the benefit of themselves and selected consumers from the population. There are great numbers of material and nonmaterial services carried out confidentially by specialists in centralized heating and water supply; by building workers, painters, technicians and tradesmen, and middlemen engaged in the sale and resale of goods in short supply, audiovisual equipment, videorecorders, electronic calculators, and watches. Cases frequently occur in construction where certain groups engage in work on two or three projects privately, but at the expense of the public building project, from which they derive their resources.

These peculiar "guilds" have no interest in the development of collective and individual labor activity on a legal basis, but view the latter with good reason as a legalized competitor and do everything possible to hinder the development of such activity. One of the tricks that they quite widely employ is to appear at the auction, bid a high figure in order to win the auction, and later withdraw. Since the period from the announcement of the auction until it is held is 2 months, they at least have postponed the time at which a competitor may appear. If the matter relates to businesses of a seasonal nature, the postponement may even extend to a whole year, until the following season. It is evident that this period must be changed and made shorter, in order to ensure greater dynamism.

The development of citizens' collective and individual activity is still in its initial stages. It is clear that the party and governmental postulates for rapidly increasing the production of goods and services through involving the immense, but as yet unused resource offered by the free time of workers, employees, pensioners, housewives, and students are not being implemented. It is clear that the self-managing economic organizations and municipal and oblast people's councils are not fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities, as defined by the normative documents, relating to the expansion of this activity. If we want a radical change to take place, we must alter our understanding of the place and role of collective and individual labor activity in the current development of our society.

Spokesman Refutes UK on IRA Arms Supply

LD0309091688 Prague CTK in English 0610 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 3 (CTK)—"Czechoslovakia has never supplied any terrorist organization in the world with any weapons, explosives or other material," Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky said in RUDE PRAVO today.

Answering the daily's questions in connection with the current campaign in the British mass media based on the claim that the north Irish organization IRA [Irish Republican Army] allegedly uses explosives of Czechoslovak origin for its terrorist actions, the spokesman underlined that "Czechoslovakia resolutely and uncompromisingly rejects terrorism. In our policy we consistently apply the principle that all conflicts must be solved solely by political means. Our stand on this issue is completely unequivocal," Dusan Revensky stressed.

Dubcek Granted Visa To Receive Italian Degree

AU0609090488 Rome ANSA in English 0821 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] (ANSA) Prague [no date as received] —Former Czechoslovak Communist Party Leader Alexander Dubcek, the architect of the "Prague Spring" liberalization movement overturned in August 1968 by Warsaw Pact forces, has received authorization to travel to Italy to receive an honoris causa degree in political science.

The degree will be conferred on Dubcek by the University of Bologna, celebrating the nine hundredth anniversary of its foundation, on November 12.

It was learned Monday by the Italian news agency ANSA that members of the former party secretary's family went to the passport office in Bratislava, where he resides, to pick up the travel documents for Dubcek and his wife Anna.

The travel sheet (vyezdni dolozka), attached to the passport, was retrieved in the afternoon Monday. The papers allow Czechoslovak nationals to travel to the West and return home.

ANSA sources were unable to learn the date of Dubcek's departure or the length of his planned stay in Italy.

The former party leader, who was expelled from the party in 1970, went to the Italian Embassy August 10 where he received an Italian visa valid for thirty days.

Aside from information gathered by other sources which indicated that authorization for Dubcek to come to Italy would be granted, it was learned that he met a few days ago with a delegation sent to Prague by the rector of the university which delivered to him a letter containing the official invitation and the details of the ceremonies planned.

According to information made available to ANSA by a spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry, Dusan Rovensky, Dubcek filed a request for travel document July 25 and was told at the time that they would be ready in three weeks time.

When this period had passed, the spokesperson said, Dubcek failed to pick up the documents for himself and his wife so on August 25 the passport office asked him to come in for the papers.

Anna Dubcekova, the former party leader's wife, appeared on August 31 and said her husband would come in September 2, an appointment which he could not keep and put off until September 5.

The date for the ceremony in Bologna was originally fixed for September but at the end of August the university announced the postponement until November 12 because of "bureaucratic and organizational uncertainties".

Weekly Publishes Letter Doubting Perestroyka

LD0109195588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Prague, Aug 31 (TANJUG)—The Czechoslovak Writers' Union's weekly, KMEN, has published a reader's letter in which, for the first time since the policy of perestroyka (restructuring) was launched in the Soviet Union, doubt and reserves are voiced openly in the Czechoslovak public about the policy's correctness and the developments in the Soviet Union.

In an issue published prior to the anniversary of the 1968 military and political intervention in Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact countries, KMEN printed a letter by reader Eva Fojtikova, an expert on the Russian language and literature, written after her recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Fojtikova wrote that she was "depressed over the fact that there reigns in the Soviet Union a nihilistic view of the country's own past. [quotation marks as received]

She also expressed fears that "certain events in the Soviet Union can already be likened to those in Czechoslovakia in 1968, which were politically condemned in Prague. [quotation marks as received]

Fojtikova criticizes the manner in which many subjects from the Soviet Union's past are brought to light, assessing it as "sensationalistic" in nature.

She is especially displeased with the "non-selective" condemnation of Zhdanov's cultural policy and attempts to "strip Mayakovskiy from his high poetic postament."

Fojtikova also dislikes the fact that Stalin is now "denied all his merits." She advocates an attempt to make an effort and understand that "there can exist in one person a union of capability and merit one the one hand and negative sides and gross anti-state activity on the other."

The letter recalled for the Czechoslovak public a letter by Leningrader Nina Andreyevna to the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA daily in which she sharply criticized the perestroyka, glasnost (openness) and the wave of reappraising and demolishing one-time sacrosance persons and objects.

When Andreyevna's letter appeared, assumptions appeared in the press and in foreign appraisals that it had been written at the suggestion of a high place.

No speculation is forthcoming in Prague at the moment that Eva Fojtikova's letter may have been conceived in a similar manner.

Lenart-Led Delegation Departs for USSR

LD0509084888 Prague CTK in English
0745 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK)—Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart left here today for a working visit to the Soviet Union, at the head of a party delegation.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and Secretary of its Central Committee Nikolay Slyunkov.

Jozef Lenart will attend the opening of a joint seminar of directors of Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises and organizations aimed at the development of direct contacts.

Trade Minister, Delegation Arrive in Syria

LD0209234288 Prague CTK in English
2001 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Damascus Sept 2 (CTK correspondent)—A Czechoslovak trade delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba arrived here today for an official visit.

The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed at the airport by Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and other Syrian officials.

The Czechoslovak delegation is in Syria to attend the 35th International Damascus Trade Fair in which Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations are already traditionally taking part. The delegation will also hold talks with representatives of the Syrian political and economic circles on the further extension of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Sterba Meets Syrian Officials

LD0409225788 Prague CTK in English
1908 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Damascus, Sept 4 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba met here yesterday with Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi, Defence Minister Mustafa Talas and Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Salim Yasin.

During his talks with the Syrian representatives, Jan Sterba discussed a wide range of questions of the two countries' economic cooperation and the possibilities of its further extension.

Later in the day, the Czechoslovak delegation visited the 35th International Damascus Fair, inspecting the Czechoslovak, Syrian, Soviet and Hungarian pavilions. Czechoslovakia has so far participated in all the Damascus trade fairs. This year, it is represented by eight foreign trade corporations. On the area of 400 square metres they introduce the assortment of Czechoslovak exports to Syria which is one of the biggest trade partners of Czechoslovakia in the developing world. The staple of Czechoslovak exports to Syria have long been completed plants.

Later in the day Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba was received by Syrian Premier Mahmud Zu'bi.

The two representatives discussed mutual economic cooperation on the basis of the signed inter-governmental agreements as well as problems and difficulties linked to the implementation of the obligations following from them.

They agreed that further talks on this issue will take place in the nearest future.

The Syrian premier thanked the Czechoslovak minister for lasting assistance which Czechoslovakia grants to Syria in the construction of its national economy.

Sterba Concludes Visit, Departs

LD0509083688 Prague CTK in English
0701 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Damascus Sep 5 (CTK correspondent)—Jan Sterba, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, today ended his visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and left here

for Prague. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi. Minister Sterba visited Syria on the occasion of the 35th international trade fair in Damascus. He discussed deepening of the two countries' economic cooperation with Syrian Government officials. He was received by Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi, conferred with Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Mustafa Talas, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi and other officials.

During his stay the minister visited the international trade fair where he saw the exhibitions of Czechoslovakia, Syria, the Soviet Union, and Hungary.

'Strong Mountain Tremor' Kills 3 in Mine

LD0209170588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] A strong mountain tremor this morning affected the 37th seam at the Doubrava mine in Orlova, Karvina District. Twenty-three miners were working there, and three were fatally injured. One was seriously injured and three others are in the hospital with minor injuries.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and power; Jaroslav Cernik, secretary of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee; and other representatives have arrived at the Doubrava mine. Rescue work is being supervised by an accident commission.

Man Attempting Escape to West Fired at, Arrested
LD0409132188 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] [No dateline as received]—A GDR citizen who tried to get over the barrier installations into the Zehlendorf Bezirk in the southwest of the city was held back by GDR border guards with armed force, arrested, and taken away. Although several shots were fired at the man trying to escape, he was uninjured, according to observations by water sportsmen on the Western side. When questioned, police confirmed that the man was noticed north of Potsdam at Lake Griebnitz.

200 Would-Be Emigrants March in Leipzig
LD0509185288 Hamburg DPA in German 1750 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Leipzig (DPA)—Around 200 GDR citizens who wish to emigrate have taken part in a silent march in downtown Leipzig this evening, during the autumn fair period. Following a peace prayer in Nikolae-Kirche which was attended by roughly 800 people, the would-be emigres marched to nearby Thomas-Kirche, marched around the church, then proceeded in a heavy rain to Market Square. An attempt to form a human chain there failed because plainclothes security forces had joined the crowd in large numbers. Uniformed policemen did not appear. Eyewitnesses did not observe any arrests following the proceedings. There are said to have been similar silent marches by would-be emigres in past weeks, on Sunday afternoons, in Magdeburg. It is reported that on the last Sunday in August in Leipzig a number of those involved in one of the Magdeburg marches were arrested and taken away in three police trucks.

In Leipzig itself during the spring fair in March, and after a peace prayer in Nikolae-Kirche, there was a demonstration similar to the aforementioned one which involved approximately 300 people who had applied to emigrate. While grassroots groups had until recently played a significant part in organizing these services, which have been held regularly every Monday since 1981, the church itself now reserves the right to determine the course. The discussions with would-be emigres offered since January following the peace prayers have also been cancelled. Those interested were told of the possibility of assistance in parish groups, it was reported today.

It is reported that the background to this development is in part the concern of the Saxon church's leadership that the church congress planned for next year in Leipzig could be endangered. Members of several grassroots groups issued a statement on Monday protesting the church's attitude.

Denmark's Schluter To Visit 13-14 Sep
AU0209102888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Poul Schlueter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, will pay an official visit to the GDR this year from 13 to 14 September.

Honecker Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day
AU0309195188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the GDR people, I convey to you and the friendly Libyan people my sincere congratulations on the national day of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Your country's successes in social development and in the strengthening of national sovereignty are assessed highly in the GDR.

I express my conviction that the all-round relations between our countries will develop and deepen further in the interest of strengthening world peace and for our peoples' well-being.

I wish you further good health and creativity for your responsible work.

[Signed] E. Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

On the same occasion, Erich Honecker congratulated Dr Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress Secretariat of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, congratulated 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Reportage on Events of 1988 Leipzig Fair

USSR's Gusev Arrives
LD0309145688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Leipzig 3 Sep ADN—A Soviet Government delegation headed by Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived today to visit the

autumn fair in Leipzig. Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Ministers Gerhard Beil and Guenther Wyschofsky; and other public figures conveyed a warm welcome in the presence of Soviet Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

Honecker Attends Dinner

LD0309194388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN)—On the occasion of the Leipzig fall fair, a gala concert this evening united business people and visitors from all over the world in the Gewandhaus [Concert Hall]. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR were cordially welcomed.

Other guests of the evening were Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Joachim Hermann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, and Guenter Mittag, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and other GDR public figures. The heads of diplomat missions accredited to the GDR also accepted the invitation. Leipzig Mayor Dr Bernd Seidel welcomed the visitors. [passage omitted]

Walkabout Marks Opening

LD0409130688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0811 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Excerpts] At the opening of the Leipzig Autumn Fair, which unites 6,000 exhibitors and visitors from around 100 countries and will last until 10 September, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership, undertook their traditional walkabout this morning.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and the other members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer, visited exhibitors from home and abroad together with Erich Honecker.

Also present were Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Horst Soelle, and Dr Herbert Weiz deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and others of the SED Central Committee, including Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig Area Bezirk executive of the SED; and members of the Council of Ministers.

In front of hall 1, in which the GDR chemical industry is showing how its 320,000 workers are contributing toward implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress by means of high-grade refinement of raw materials through increasingly automated production processes, Dr Gerhard Beil, minister for foreign trade of the GDR, bade a warm welcome to the personages of the party and state leadership. In a short address, he stated that the GDR had helped with many initiatives to bring about a discernible change for the better in international relations and in the economic sphere. In the future too, the GDR would energetically support further improvement and mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation in a peaceful word for the benefit of the nations. [passage omitted]

The first foreign stop on the walkabout was when the members of the party and state leadership visited the SFRY's exhibition and information center.

Ambassador Milan Predojevic stressed that relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic sphere, were developing rapidly. At the autumn fair, Yugoslavia is offering more products in an area larger than last previous year.

Erich Honecker stressed interest in expanding relations. He pointed out that a visit was presently under preparation. He offered good wishes for the fair days. [passage omitted]

More than 10 percent of the Hungarian foreign trade turnover is claimed by the Chemolimpex enterprise, at whose stand Ambassador Istvan Roska welcomed the leading representatives of the GDR. He described the forthcoming GDR visit by Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, as a highpoint in bilateral relations. This would lend new impetus to the cooperation of the two parties, states, and peoples. We accord the greatest importance to this visit, the ambassador underlined. Erich Honecker stressed that the meeting would provide the opportunity for extensive discussion of questions of interest. [passage omitted]

At the joint stand of the Czech foreign trade enterprise Chemapol and Petrimex, CSSR Ambassador Frantisek Langer and Trade Counsellor Dr Miroslav Purger received the members of the party and state leadership. The ambassador described the Leipzig Fair as one of the most important events for Czech foreign trade and stressed that the GDR is the CSSR's second largest trading partner. This is why the CSSR exhibit is angled at the needs and prospects of the bilateral program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. This is evident above all in heavy engineering, textiles, leather, and wood processing technology and in machinery and plants for the chemical, printing, and foodstuffs industries.

Recalling his talks with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the central committee of the CPCZ, Erich Honecker repeated that the CSSR and the GDR are particularly striving to deepen specialization and cooperation in the field of science and technology. In this, the two countries will strive to achieve the highest levels. [passage omitted]

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR is developing in a stable and dynamic manner. We are firmly convinced that the autumn fairs at Leipzig and Plovdiv will contribute toward exceeding the targets agreed on in the annual protocol. This was stressed by Ambassador Petur Mazhdurechki, at exhibits of foreign trade enterprises from the Bulgarian chemical industry. He conveyed cordial greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria, for which Erich Honecker thanked him, reciprocating the greetings. The ambassador referred to the "program of expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria for the period up to the year 2000" which was signed a year ago by the two heads of state. He stressed that it will be emphatically fulfilled by the Bulgarian side and that it will provide new impetus for implementing key technologies for the benefit of the national economies. Erich Honecker agreed with this, and paid tribute to the fact that the agreements are being realized so successfully.

In trade between Bulgaria and the GDR, products of the chemical industry and of chemical plant construction occupy a major part of cooperation and specialization already achieved.

Erich Honecker wished a good fair to the Bulgarian exhibitors, who are represented in 10 sections, including medical technology, textiles, and foodstuffs.

During the walkabout, Erich Honecker and the other personages from the party and state leadership were then welcomed at the exhibit of the Bayer company Leverkusen.

For the 20th time, the Du Pont enterprise is represented at the Leipzig Autumn Fair. We are taking this anniversary as an opportunity to thank all our friends in the GDR for a partnership we would like to go on expanding and deepening, a poster at the stand of this U.S. chemical company says.

I would like to offer you warm congratulations on this anniversary, Erich honecker said while talking with U.S. Ambassador Francis Joseph Meehan at the Du Pont stand. He hopes that relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Meehan pointed out that Du Pont, one of the largest chemical companies in the world, is an active member in the United States-GDR Trade and Economic Council. He presented Felix Zumelzu, managing director of Du Pont's Socialist Countries Department, to Erich Honecker. I am happy that we are again represented here, said Francis J. Meehan. The current positive climate in East-West relations provides the right background for a successful fair.

This improvement of climate was also been perceptible in the changes in the U.S. export control law this year. Exports from the GDR to the United States rose considerably in the first half of the year in comparison to last year's figures. In general, business between the two countries has been increasing over recent years, Ambassador Meehan added. Then he showed Erich Honecker products that some time ago were still on the COCOM list and have since been removed from this list. These include parts for compression in car engines which are manufactured by the GDR. Erich Honecker said that we favor further reducing this list.

The chemical sector again forms the focus of U.S. participation in the fair, and the extent of their exhibit has increased compared with last year. Other U.S. stands offered road vehicles, textile and show machinery, foodstuffs, and light industrial products. Trade in chemical products between the GDR and Romania attained the value in 1988 of 80 million rubles and is due to be expanded. Ambassador Gheorghe Caranfil pointed this out at the stand of the foreign trade enterprises "Chimika" and "Danubiana". Ioan Ungur, Romanian minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation conveyed warmest greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, which were just as warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Ioan Ungur said that all renowned enterprises of his country are present at the trade center of Leipzig. In the coming spring Romanian exhibitors will celebrate their 40th trade fair anniversary. Referring to economic cooperation between the two countries, the minister affirmed the will of his country to comprehensively fulfill the agreements reached at the highest level.

During a walkabout through the exhibition of traditional exhibitors in the chemical industry, Erich Honecker expressed recognition of the dynamic development of Romania, which is linked to the GDR by friendly relations.

Ambassador Caranfil drew the guests' attention to products which have arisen within the framework of cooperation between the two countries. The diplomat expressed the hope that the 13 foreign trade enterprises represented in Leipzig would conclude business links, for which Erich Honecker gave them his best wishes.

The presence of leading representatives of Austrian politics and industry in Leipzig and the renewed high number of exhibitors show the continuing interest of the Alpine country in good relations with the GDR. This was pointed out in talks at the stand of the Federal Chamber of Commerce. President Rudolf Sallinger greeted Erich Honecker and the other participants in the walkabout in a friendly way. Dr Rudolf Streicher, federal minister for

transport and nationalized industries, Ambassador Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, Vice President Ingrid Tichy-Schreder, and the director generals of renowned enterprises also gave a warm welcome.

Minister Streicher conveyed greetings from Federal Chancellor Dr Franz Vranitzky, which Erich Honecker reciprocated warmly. The minister was able to establish again in the lively talk that trade between the two countries is developing well. He pointed out that the official visit by the Austrian federal chancellor in June of this year provided further impulses to expand the high level already achieved in cooperation between the GDR and Austria.

Federal Chamber President Sallinger supplemented this thought: Relations are good economically and personally. Erich Honecker agreed with this. The GDR values relations with Austria very highly and is pleased about the development of trade.

In the round of talks it was stressed that contracts between firms from the two countries are to be signed on the opening day of the fair and that continuing development is thereby advanced. With this in mind, Erich Honecker wished the Austrian exhibitors a successful fair. [passage omitted]

Friendly relations between the GDR and Italy are being strengthened and renewed constantly in a joint effort to contribute to peace and progress. This was stated by Italy's Ambassador Dr Alberto Indelicato at the official information stand of the Instituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero [I.C.E.]. The development of economic relations is considerable, and shows remarkable growth in some areas. The trade representatives of the two countries, have, in view of the existing specific perspectives, worked energetically toward deepening commercial contacts and have reached satisfactory results.

Dr Alberto Indelicato said that there are still possibilities for developing cooperation. The ambassador expressed his hope that Italian firms which are exhibiting for the first time in the two fairs of 1988 would also be able to make their contribution to the development of shared links.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the greetings passed on from the Italian Government and confirmed the words of Dr Alberto Indelicato. Both sides are indeed at pains to place political and economic relations on a broader basis. He reaffirmed that efforts must be made toward developing cooperation between the two countries. The GDR is ready to take part in this. [passage omitted]

At the export promotion information stand, Erik Herluf Krog-Meyer, Denmark's ambassador, stressed that Denmark has once again extended its exhibition area at the fall fair. This is an expression of positively developing trade relations between the two countries. In the first months of this year Danish exports to the GDR rose by 10 percent. The ambassador expressed thanks for the constructive cooperation. Erik Herluf Krog-Meyer referred to the forthcoming visit to the GDR by Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and conveyed his cordial greetings. The prime minister is looking forward with pleasure to his visit.

Erich Honecker thanked him for the gretings and also expressed his pleasure at Poul Schluter's visit to the GDR. The rising volume of trade between the two countries is a good sign. [passage omitted]

Economic and trade relations between the GDR and Sweden are developing stably and to everyone's mutual advantage. This was pointed out by Lars A. Stalberg, under secretary of state in the Swedish Foreign Ministry, at the information stand of the Swedish Foreign Trade Council. Erich Honecker and the other GDR representatives were welcomed at the stand by Ambassador Carl-Henrik Liljegren and Gunnar B. Janson, chairman of the Sweden-GDR Committee for the Promotion of Trade.

In recent years, Sweden has become the third largest importer of goods from the GDR outside the CEMA area, the undersecretary of state said. Above all, Swedish imports of semifinished products, engineering products, and other industrial products has increased. More and more GDR firms are taking part in building projects in Sweden. Swedish imports are also developing well in traditional spheres such as iron ore, steel, and also in machine tools and in supplies to the construction industry.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the speech. GDR firms, he stressed, would continue to pursue the same interests as hitherto in order to develop trade as before between the two countries. This is in line with the agreements reached with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

The Scandinavian country is represented at Leipzig by some 60 enterprises and firms.

The Canadian province of Quebec is making its second appearance at Leipzig after its successful premier last year. Erich Honecker was received here by Canadian Ambassador Erich Bergbusch, and by Quebec's Foreign Minister Andre Vallerand. In his address, the Minister called for the development of relations with the GDR.

Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings and said: We too have great interest in expanding relations with Canada and Quebec. Referring to the representation of leading industrial and trade firms from this region in the east of Canada at the fair, he wished them successful conclusions in their business with GDR partners.

The largest in area of the Canadian provinces is represented at the information stand by nine industrial and trade firms, including an electronics firm and the Institute for optics and Lazers, Quebec.

Foodstuffs, packaging material, cork, and plastic products characterize Portugal's information stand, organized by the Institute for Foreign Trade. Ambassador Pedor Madeira de Andrade expressed to Erich Honecker his high esteem for the Leipzig Fair, which lends perceptible impetus to the trade relations of the two countries. For this reason, Portugal will expand its presence at Leipzig and will in future be represented at the spring fair as well. The diplomat said that this will strengthen the successful development of mutual economic relations.

Erich Honecker expressed support for the deepening of relations between Portugal and the GDR, in which trade to mutual advantage makes an important contribution. He would be happy to welcome Portugal at the next spring fair in Leipzig.

During the visit by Erich Honecker to the stand of the Japanese External Trade Organization [JETRO], Ambassador Hirokazu Arai spoke of the favorable development of relations between Japan and the GDR. Relations between the two countries were given an important impetus by Erich Honecker's visit to Japan in 1981 and the trip of the then Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the GDR in January of last year, the Japanese ambassador stressed. Above all he paid tribute to the state of trade and economic relations. In this spirit the more than 25 Japanese firms represented at the Leipzig fall fair have a desire to continue to work for an expansion of cooperation.

Hirokazu Arai stressed that both countries, despite different social systems, are deeply interested in preserving world peace. The close contacts between Japan and the GDR contribute to mutual understanding and ultimately to the improvement of East-West relations. He wished the fair every success and personal good fortune to Erich Honecker. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the tribute to relations between the GDR and Japan. It was indeed the case that since 1981 much has changed for the better. Apart from the developments of economic relations, there has also been progress in the scientific-technical sphere. We are convinced that the regular participation of Japanese firms in Leipzig fairs helps to develop and deepen these relations, Erich Honecker stressed. He expressed the view that cooperation between firms in the two countries have developed extraordinarily well. We hope that any obstacles can be overcome in order to strengthen cooperation, he said. Cooperation between the two countries, as the ambassador rightly noted, also contribute to the strengthening of peace. A decisive factor in this is cooperation between peoples. Erich Honecker said farewell to the Japanese exhibitors with best wishes for their good development. On the walk through hall 16, a conversation arose at the stand of the Company for Economic Promotion Saar Ltd., one of two joint exhibitions from the FRG. Under the motto "Saar Enterprises—Partners of the GDR Economy," several firms from the FRG federal state are presenting themselves at the fall fair. Erich Honecker was greeted by Economic Minister Hajo Hoffmann, and Nobert Engel, deputy SPD chairman in the Saarland.

Hajo Hoffmann stressed in particular the good contacts with the GDR in the technical sector. We hold it in estimation that you support this development, he said turning to Erich Honecker. The minister expressed thanks for the good cooperation. He is confident of the expansion of cooperation. Referring to his talks with the prime minister of the Saarland, Erich Honecker expressed his certainty that economic relations would develop. He asked for greetings to be conveyed to Oskar Lafontaine.

Cotton clothing, cashmere wool blankets, minerals, gold and silver jewelery all form part of the Mongolian collective exibit. Ambassador Ragchaabadzaryn Jamts passed on cordial greetings from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. He pointed out that economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully on the basis of the long-term program to the year 2000. Mongolia appreciated the great help and support given by the GDR. His country has been represented at the Leipzig Fair since 1957, which is regarded as an important contribution to cooperation.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the good level of cooperation, which is being continuously developed.

At the collective stand of the Albanian foreign trade enterprises, Ilir Bocka expressed confidence in being able to conclude favorable contracts as the fair in 1988 and thereby develop trade with the GDR. Erich Honecker also spoke in support of expanding relations between the two countries.

In accordance with the long-term trade agreement, the volume of mutual goods exchange will rise considerably this year. Albania supplies, above all, chrome ore, copper wires and cables, and precision instruments. Textiles, preserves, and other agricultural products, craft products, and spirits are also part of the export range. The country on the Adriatic takes agricultural technology and equipment for foodstuffs enterprises from the GDR. Several GDR combines are supporting the construction of a mixed yarn spinning mill at the Berat textile center.

'Health for all in Cuba, the Island of Freedom' is the topic of a special exhibition which Erich Honecker visited at the Cuban stand.

After a welcome from Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, Cuba's ambassador, and Jose de la Fuente, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, the GDR representatives acquainted themselves with Cuba's latest developments in medical technology, diagnostics, and pharmacy. The exhibits, which are displayed in a roughly 300-square-meter area, are the results of work by more than 20 research institutions in the country. They demonstrate the level of medicine and health services on the island. [passage omitted]

More than 40 Polish foreign trade enterprises are represented in Leipzig this time, more than at the fall fair last year. They are presenting a considerably improved range of products, according to Ambassador Janusz Obodowski at the information stand of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Trade between the two countries has reached a favorable level and will also surpass the agreed amount for 1988. The ambassador gave assurances that in the next months Polish foreign traders would work intensively toward that. He also said that he wanted to ensure contracts for 1989 during the fair.

Erich Honecker replied that cooperation between the two countries has developed well since his recent meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski, general secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. This applies to scientific-technical and economic relations, and to this year's exchange of children and young people, which proceeded very successfully for both sides. This cooperation is in accordance with the friendship work of the young people of the GDR and the PPR, an agreement that was signed at the end of June in Wroclaw.

Among the fair exhibits from the neighboring country, textile machines, road vehicles, and products from the chemical industry occupy a special position in the expansion of cooperation and specialization, and in exports to the GDR.

Silks and brocade such as crepe de chine and chiffon—colorfully embroidered with traditionally Asiatic motifs—are among the 200 or so exhibits being displayed by the PRC. Under the patronage of the Council for the Promotion of International Trade, four well-known Chinese firms are taking part, with exhibits in the machine and hand tool sectors, the chemical industry, and the textile and drinks industry.

Ambassador Zhang Dake passed on cordial greetings from Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission. These were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council stressed that he is very satisfied with the successful development of relations between the two countries, which have entered a new phase. China's renewed participation in the Leipzig Fall Fair indicates a mutual interest in developing contacts, particularly in the sphere of trade.

Ambassador Zhang Dake stressed the personal contribution and commitment of Erich Honecker to developing relations between the GDR and China in all sectors. He referred to the general secretary's visit to his country in 1986, which gave fresh impetus to friendship between the two peoples. Erich Honecker said that this visit still remains alive in his memory. Since then, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang visited the GDR in 1987.

At the end of the meeting with the Chinese exhibitors, Erich Honekcer signed the guest book and wished them every success at the fair.

Vietnam is represented at the fall fair by an exhibition of enterprises from Ho Chi Minh City. In a talk with Vietnam's ambassador, Tu Huu Canh, Erich Honecker recalled his visit to this South Vietnamese port in 1977. The ambassador thanked him for the attention which the GDR has shown toward the economy of and trade with his country in all the years. Good cooperation between the two countries has provided the prerequisites for economic development in Vietnam, he said. Also favorable in recent times is the improved political situation in Southeast Asia. Both representatives expressed their hope that international relations would continue to take on a positive shape in the future.

There are 17 Vietnamese enterprises and cooperatives allowing a look at their production at the stand.

The GDR should pay for the good contacts with its trading partner in the form of contracts with the 60 Netherlands firms represented in Leipzig. This objective was underscored by Ambassador Carel B. Schneider at the official information stand of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce. While greeting the members of the party and state leadership, he said he is pleased that business relations between the countries had significantly improved since the visit to the Netherlands by the chairman of the Council of State in 1987. The Netherlands side hopes that this tendency will continue.

Erich Honecker replied, wishing the Netherlands representatives every success at the fair, adding that we would continue to encourage this development, and that this would also be the case in the future.

Great interest in trade with the GDR is being demonstrated by the strong presence of Netherlands firms in an extended area, particularly in the spheres of chemicals, processing machines, and medical technology, as well as clothing, foodstuffs, semiluxury foods, and tobacco in the area of consumer goods.

The capacity of the British economy is being demonstrated this fall at an extended exhibition area of more than 2,600 square meters. Represented are 92 firms in all significant trade branches, including the three leading chemical concerns of the island, as well as Ford, Kodak, and Gillette UK Ltd.

Erich Honecker was welcomed at the information stand of the Department of Trade and Industry. Dr Norman Wooding, Deputy chairman of the Council for Trade with East Europe, and Ambassador Nigel Broomfield conveyed greetings from the British Government, which were reciprocated with thanks. Dr Wooding expressed the hope that the trade volume between the GDR and Great Britain would continue to rise. In reply, Erich Honecker said that the GDR is determined to fulfil the agreements made in the interests of the two countries.

At the official information stand of his country's Foreign Trade Office, Belgian Ambassador Roger Prues referred to the very good development of relations between the GDR and Belgium, especially in the last 3 years. The ambassador underscored in particular that since the state visit to Belgium last year by Erich Honecker, the two countries are striving to secure contacts. As proof, he mentioned the forthcoming visit to the Leipzig fall fair by Robert Urbain, Belgium's new foreign trade minister, which will be his first foreign visit since taking office.

Erich Honecker affirmed that political and economic relations between the two countries are excellent and all prerequisites exist to develop them even more intensively.

The Belgian economy is being represented this year by 40 firms at the fair.

At the stand of the Finnish Information Office, Ambassador Arto Tanner said that since the state visit to the GDR by President Dr Mauno Koivisto 1 year ago, results of additional efforts in trade were already visible. Thus, a rise has been noted in the first 7 months of this year compared to the previous year. According to the ambassador, good prospects exist for this trend to continue. An almost-40-percent increase in the exhibition area compared to previous years shows the greater interest of Finnish firms in the GDR. He called for closer cooperation in the sphere of high technology.

Erich Honecker confirmed the positive development of mutual relations since his meeting with President Koivisto. Progress is particularly visible in the economic sphere. With regard to expansion of economic cooperation, he wished the Finnish business people success in concluding contracts in Leipzig. He requested that his cordial greetings be conveyed to President Koivisto.

Ambassador Alonso Alvarez de Toledo said, at the Spanish Information Stand, that official and social contacts between Spain and the GDR have improved greatly in the last few years. A joint agreement provides for the doubling of bilateral trade in the next 2 years. He himself is convinced that some existing difficulties can be overcome.

The pleasure at Erich Honecker's forthcoming visit to Spain was expressed at the stand. Erich Honecker confirmed that future events would undoubtedly have a stimulating effect on relations between the two countries. He thanked the ambassador for his personal efforts to improve trade between the GDR and Spain.

At the French stand, Ambassador Joelle Timsit reminded everyone of Erich Honecker's visit to France a few months ago. She still remembered how Erich Honecker and Francois Mitterrand agreed on promoting the exchange of goods between the two states. That France has not lost sight of this aim is proven by the forthcoming visit to the Leipzig Fair by French Minister of Industry Roger Fauroux, among other things. Developing cooperation demands energetic commitment on the part of companies, Joelle Timsit stressed. There are many French firms represented at the fair. They have tried to react quickly and carefully to inquiries from the GDR. A number of contracts have already been concluded and more are being negotiated. Their conclusion would ensure an appreciable growth in trade in 1988. In France and, she hopes, in the GDR as well, everything is being done to implement the demanding program for trade.

His visit to France had indeed been stimulating, said Erich Honecker. Trade relations are developing well, and agreements are being reached. I am convinced, he said, that everything we have set ourselves will be realized.

Once again the Council of European Commercial Federation is representing the interests of the French exhibitors.

At the last stop on the walkabout—the USSR pavillion—Erich Honecker and the members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed by Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman [as received] and head of the USSR delegation to the fall fair; USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov; Marlen Akopov, director of the Soviet exhibition; Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG]; and Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, head of the GSFG Political Directorate.

The first stop of the walkabout through the pavillion demonstrated the rigorous addressing of key technologies by the USSR's national economy. Director Marlen Akopov told the guests that many of the 10,000 exhibits confirmed, for example, the inclusion of microtechnology and biotechnology into the USSR's range of products. A majority of these are new developments which are being shown for the first time at an international fair.

In accordance with the main theme at the Leipzig fair this year—'Integrated Measurement, Testing, and Regulation Technology, the Path to Increased Performance'—there are numerous relevant devices and equipment items in the USSR exhibition. According to exhibition director Akopov, this is particularly expressed in the areas of medicine and chemicals. These devices, partly integrated in complexes, embody the most recent achievements of science and technology in the USSR.

In all parts of the exhibition there are products derived from the scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, which is deepening, according to plan. This is being carried out on the basis of CEMA's complex program of scientific-technical progress and the long-standing program of cooperation in the area of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, the signing of which exhibition director Akopov described as an important milestone in securing relations between the two countries.

The walkabout, which also went through exhibition complexes demonstrating the efforts to fulfill the CPSU's consumer goods program, included the Saratov on the Volga special exhibition. The development of this area, especially in the spheres of mechanical and tool engineering, electronics, chemicals, the construction industry, and aircraft and vehicle construction, is demonstrated by 166 exhibits.

This time it is the turn of the USSR Republic of Moldavia to display a special exhibition. The republic has particularly close relations with the GDR's national economy. A fifth of Moldavia's entire exports from CEMA countries comes from the GDR.

After the walkabout, a friendly gathering ensued, at which Vladimir Gusev and GDR Foreign Minister Gerhard Beil spoke.

Gusev Speaks at Soviet Pavilion

LD0509045188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN)—The text of the address by Vladimir Gusev, head of the USSR Government delegation to the fall fair, in the Soviet pavilion in Leipzig on Sunday is as follows:

Allow me to express to the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers my sincere gratitude for the invitation to the Soviet delegation to the 1988 Leipzig fall fair.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, we convey to you, dear comrades, to the SED Central Committee and the people of the GDR fraternal greetings and best wishes.

The Soviet Union traditionally participates in the Leipzig fair, which is regarded as an incorruptible display of top scientific and technological achievements, and rightly enjoys the reputation of one of the most famous and lively centers of international trade.

The Soviet Union's participation in the fair takes place immediately following an extraordinarily important event for the life our our party and country, the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. The decisions of this conference were an expression of the political will of and a new source of creative energy for the Soviet people. They give a further powerful impetus in the process of the revolutionary restructuring of the USSR's political, economic, and social development. Our party regards the reform of the political system on the basis of democratization and openness as a key question and thereby is creating a certain guarantee for the irreversibility of the restructuring.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union is taking part in the Leipzig fair with a very large exhibition. Several thousand exhibits are being displayed in our pavilion, exhibits that display the scientific level of our products and provide information about the engineering and technological capabilities of USSR production.

The Soviet exhibition—and this is something that is confirmed by many visitors—reflects the rich creative possibilities of the people, shows the capacity of our science and technology, and is an expression of the deepening economic relations, which are characterized by division of labor. This particularly applies to the relations among the CEMA countries.

In this connection, it should be mentioned that the fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR give us great satisfaction. They are based on the firm militant alliance between the CPSU and the SED, unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism.

Our cooperation is characterized by extraordinary diversity. It comprises politics, the econony, and intellectual life. Qualitively new forms of bilateral cooperation are currently being successfully put into practice in the interest of accelerating socioeconomic development and of increasing the living standards of the peoples of both countries, and in line with the agreements reached between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker during their meetings.

As practice shows, the main direction for the development of the relations between the USSR and the GDR is economic cooperation, which is advancing successfully, overall. Great significance must be attached to the broad involvement of the economic organizations in all spheres of economic cooperation, on the basis of direct relations, among other things. This insures the deepening of the

planned cooperation and mutual complementing of the economies of our fraternally allied countries. It is necessary, however, to tap new reserves to increase the benefit of cooperation to all sides.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have a high regard for the level of cooperation achieved with the fraternally allied GDR. We have done everything in our power for the further consolidation of cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, and will continue to do so.

The basis of the USSR's foreign policy course is the struggle for a world without nuclear weapons and force, and for the removal of the danger of war. Together with our alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact and on the basis of the positions of the new political thinking, our country consistently and persistently seeks for new ways to improve the international situation and consolidate security.

Positive changes in international relations are showing increasingly clearly. To a significant extent, they are a consequence of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

All this leads to the fact that in practically all areas of social relations, longstanding notions are being abandoned and principles are being established that were developed by the Soviet Union as a comprehensive concept for international security.

Our international policy is being carried out honestly and openly, with the support of our alliance partners, the fraternal socialist countries and their parties. The decision was made in coordination wih the GDR and CSSR Governments on the early withdrawal of Soviet medium-range missiles from the territories of those countries is further convincing confirmation of our goodwill and an expression of our constructive approach to the solution of nuclear disarmament problems.

We have a high regard for the contribution by the leadership of the GDR, and by Comrade Honecker personally, to the solution of the outstanding problems of international security and to the implementation of the foreign policy course of the socialist community countries.

During its stay here in Leipzig, the Soviet delegation already has had an opportunity to inform itself about the GDR exhibition, which made a deep impression on us. We know, of course, that behind all of it stand the enormous efforts of the people and the consistent policy of the SED.

Honecker Praises FRG Ties

[Excerpt] Leipzig, (DPA)—According to its state and party leader, Erich Honecker, the GDR is prepared for a rapid expansion of relations with the Federal Republic. The basis for this is the results of his visit to the Federal Republic a year ago, Honecker said on Sunday at the Leipzig Autumn Fair during a visit to the exhibition stand of the chemical concern Bayer AG. Since then there has been an upward development in several areas. This is also "extremely important" for overall developments in Europe, "in particular for the substitution of confrontation with strengthened cooperation." The GDR views the expansion of relations with the Federal Republic, in the economic sphere as well, as "a stabilizing element in international relations."

Earlier, the director of the FRG permanent mission in East Berlin, Hans-Otto Braeutigam, pointed out that the agreements reached during the Honecker visit are being implemented step by step. Some things are not progressing as quickly as one might have imagined, "but there is progress." The federal government is concerned in its European policy to consolidate stability, build trust and "develop cooperation with takes both the justified interests of states and the natural needs of people into account."

In his prepared short statement Honecker recalled the conclusion of the agreement on an electricity link incorporating West Berlin, the purchase of airbusses by the GDR airline Interflug, and the continuation of production under licence. There are good preconditions for the further development of relations between firms from the Federal Republic and enterprises from the GDR.

The chairman of the executive of Bayer AG, Hermann Josef Strenger, announced a cooperation contract in the pharmaceutical area, which is due to be signed probably in October. Bayer will construct a filling and packaging installation for antibiotics in Neubrandenburg. When questioned by journalists, Strenger estimated the value of the contract to be DM 10-12 million. [passage omitted]

Honecker Meets FRG Trade Minister Bangemann

LD0509132688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin 5 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received Martin Bangemann, FRG federal minister of economics and chairman of the FDP, for talks this afternoon. The meeting is taking place in the building of the Council of State in Berlin's Marx-Engels Platz.

Talks Described as 'Frank'

LD0509180788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin 5 Sep (ADN) Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, met Dr Martin Bangemann, FRG minister of economics and FDP chairman, today in Berlin.

The meeting was conducted in a businesslike and frank atmosphere. International questions and matters concerning GDR-FRG relations, especially in the field of politics and economics, were discussed.

The partners in the talks agreed that the most important question now remains securing peace, subduing the arms race, and proceeding with disarmament. They stressed that both German states had made an important contribution to the materialization of the treaty eliminating medium-range missiles. Now it was important to take further steps toward disarmament.

Erich Honecker said the GDR considered the active fostering of the disarmament and detente process by both German states to be the core of political dialogue and of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The latest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee had presented a far-reaching program for disarmament and detente. It was well known that the Warsaw Treaty supported the start of negotiations soon on reducing and ultimately eliminating tactical nuclear weapons. This was a question of great importance to both German states. Erich Honecker also referred to the significance of regional solutions, particularly to the recent proposal for a zone of trust and security in Central Europe.

Erich Honecker and Dr Martin Bangemann stressed that the GDR and FRG favor an indivisible Europe of peace and cooperation, the building of a common European house necessarily based on the reality.

The partners in the talks agreed that Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG had introduced a new stage into GDR-FRG relations. The decisions set forth in the joint communique on the visit had to be consistently put into effect. Here, there was marked progress and new possibilities.

Erich Honecker said the GDR would continue its policy on the FRG, which was aimed at securing peace, dialogue, and businesslike cooperation. Mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, observance of joint interests, and agreement on basic questions of security policy were important prerequisites for a constructive atmosphere in joint relations.

Erich Honecker and Dr Martin Bangemann stressed the importance of trade and economic relations for the stability of overall relations between the two German states, paid tribute to the results, and called for further expansion.

Taking part in the talks were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, SED Central Committee Secretary, and deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of State; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Hermann, chief of the chancery of the GDR Council of State chairman, and Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission to the GDR; Dr Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG's Federal Ministry of Economics; and Lothar Mahling, FDP press spokesman.

Bangemann Views Talks

LD0509170688 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Discussions held in East Berlin on Monday by Martin Bangemann, Federal economics minister, with Erich Honecker, GDR party and state leader, centered on questions of international politics and disarmament and the possibilities deriving from these for the two German states. Speaking to journalists afterwards, Bangemann described the nearly hour-long talks as "pleasing in every respect." There had been agreement in noting that in recent years considerable progress had been made not only in direct disarmament but also in eliminating sources of tension. The Federal Republic and the GDR have contributed to this.

As for his discussions, Bangemann said the fact that the EC and CEMA had concluded agreements, as individual East Bloc countries had done with the EC, had been welcomed. The talks demonstrated that it was important to develop the opportunities for consultations. If a humane policy was to be achieved, this must be done by people who know each other.

In answer to a question, Bangemann said he had not spoken with Honecker about the GDR's internal situation. The minister declined to comment on whether Honecker had reaffirmed the GDR's connection between cleaning up the Elbe and solving the controversial border demarcation in the river's northern section. Bangemann said that negotiations on this were currently in progress and that these could be impaired if he discussed them now.

Bangemann pointed out that intra-German trade would not be affected by the upcoming European internal market. It would, however, bring a standardization of products, which would be a disadvantage to third countries. The GDR would have to adapt to this.

Further on Bangemann Briefing

LD0509192488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Sep ADN—FRG Federal Economic Minister Martin Bangemann this afternoon at an international news conference in Berlin described his talks with Erich Honecker as satisfactory in every respect. [passage omitted]

The Federal Government places great value on FRG-GDR economic relations developing well, Minister Bangemann said. Among the positive elements of these

relations is "that we have put practically everything into practice which was agreed on during Herr Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic."

Bangemann said that there are issues which were both economically important as well as sometimes politically difficult, referring to the electricity connection and to new possibilities for developing tourism from the Federal Republic by constructing more hotels or selling airbuses. The last example shows that the Federal Republic is in the position of supplying products of the highest and most modern technology without being restricted by agreements such as COCOM [Coordinating Committee].

During his talks with Guenter Mittag and Gerhard Beil in Leipzig, the further extension of the volume of trade had been seriously discussed. Bangemann said that certain obstacles should not continue to exist in the future. "We have warmly welcomed Mittag's announcement that at this trade fair deals of around 1 billion marks have been firmly planned and that above and beyond that, a volume of trade in contracts of 2.4 billion marks had been agreed on. There will be negotiations on these contracts in the coming months." For this reason he hopes for a fresh up-turn in trade. Dr Bangemann described as favorable the signs in economic cooperation and particularly the mutual granting of licenses and cooperation in third markets.

During his talks with Erich Honecker in Berlin this afternoon, the main topics of discussion were international politics, disarmament, and the possibilities arising from this for the two German states. They were in agreement in noting considerable progress. Above and beyond the INF Treaty there is a whole series of politically successful developments which justify hope. By Erich Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic and by his invitation to the federal chancellor, which the latter accepted, it has been shown that both states see a field of their own in solving such political issues.

They also talked about possibilities for party-level contacts. Dr Bangemann recalled that an FDP delegation had taken part in the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in Berlin. Even if there are differences of opinion on individual questions, they must talk to one another. His party would continue this in the future.

In reply to questions from journalists, Minister Bangemann spoke in favor of developing relations between the two German states in an exemplary manner for East-West relations through peaceful coexistence and cooperation. Within their respective alliances, the GDR and the FRG, both in their defensive alliances and in their economic communities, could see to it that these bodies would always consider the effect on East-West relations. Bangemann said that it seems to him to be a very important role.

The Federal Government had, amid political difficulties, contributed to the coming-about of the treaty on the removal of medium-range missiles. He is sure that the Federal Government could make further active contributions in the area of conventional disarmament. Each must, from the place where he stands, do what is necessary to advance disarmament, the FDP chairman stressed. This is true for the GDR just as for the FRG.

Asked about the possible effects of the planned EEC single market on trade between the GDR and the FRG, the minister made it clear that legally this trade would clearly not be affected by this. In the area of cooperation agreed on between the EEC and the CMEA, the federal economics minister pleaded for stronger cooperation in research, which is related and close to practice.

Dr Bangemann spoke in favor of extending the path embarked on toward including more small and medium-sized factories. A whole series of new possibilities in economic cooperation has been discussed, for example in environmental protection.

Grosz Speaks on MSZMP, Role of Socialism

LD0509230188 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Report on speech by MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz at the Political Academy on 5 September; place not given—portions recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] The new academic year opened today in the spirit of the reform, at the Political Academy, which will have 1,000 students. For the first time, its graduates will receive the diploma of political scientist. In his opening speech, MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz for the first time spoke comprehensively about those issues which preoccupy the party:

[Begin Grosz recording] We are participants in an undertaking of a similar dimension and significance as in the period of the national democratic revolution between 1944 and 1948, or in the years between 1956-61, when we consolidated the bases of our socialist system. As a matter of fact, it is a question of the continuation and realization—amid other, in many respects, more unfavorable conditions—of the 1968 endeavors. The essence of this—and it is this which really makes it a unique historical undertaking— is that we want to create a market economy built for the decisive majority on social, communal, and ownership grounds. For this, the courage of thought and political assessments and foresightedness are equally necessary. For the most part we will also have to work out the appropriate theoretical bases for this as we go. This, however, cannot absolve us from the responsibility of action.

Therefore, while we wrestle with the multitude of our daily problems—and often the complex situations do not make it possible for us to employ the most obvious solutions and what is more, we are on more than one occasion forced to introduce immediate measures harmful to our long-term interests—it is still important to be aware that we are active participants in the renewal of socialism.

Our responsibility really is historical. We have to adapt the operation of our entire political system to the demands of the age, of which one objective, but also at the same time a tool, is the modernization of the Hungarian economy. All this decisively affects our future, the prospects of socialism, our country's and our people's ability to catch up with the vanguard of world development. But we know well that eliminating economic backwardness does not by itself automatically lead to the creation of a higher quality society. This can be promoted only and exclusively by the democratization of socialism, which is naturally linked with economic and cultural development.

Therefore, in one sense, we can also define socialism as the democratization of the economy.

We have undertaken nothing less than to prove—through the renewal of socialism—the viability of our system, its ability to develop, and its historic mission. It is possible that our ideological and political opponents smile at us because of our naivety. We know that some of our contempories, including even former faithfuls of socialism, are not our partners in trust. We also see clearly that the developed capitalist countries have been able to react more rapidly and more resolutely to the new trends of economic development. Still, despite this, we do not see the solution in following the capitalist path—although we intend to utilize many of its methods more bravely and more consciously—but rather we see the way out in the renewal of socialism.

We have no cause, nor any right, to forget that in our country and in the other economically backward countries of our region, it was in the framework of the socialist system that we managed to work off most of the disadvantages of the many centuries-long development. And if this is so, then why should we not be convinced that this very same system, after a renewal appropriate to the demands of the present age, with modern methods, will in the present situation also be able to create a successful strategy? This is particularly true if we also take into consideration that in the Soviet Union the new political thinking, which is being more and more forcefully asserted, is also strengthening world peace and through this the stands and credibility of socialism as well. The process taking place in China, the Polish reform efforts, and the socialist countries efforts' to seek direction all point to this. In other words, recalling the words of our great politician of the last century [Gyorgy Lukacs]: "We do not want to take off the hussar's pelisse, but we do want to rebutton it."

We do not claim that it is inconceivable that in addition to Marxism there also exists a system of ideas which is completely logical. We respect and we consider to be useful the values of every other mental approach which have as their objective the improvement of the conditions of society, of man. But it is from this basis that we see the meaning of action, because we consider the theory of Marx to be a value which we do not, under any circumstances, want to give up—for the simple reason that with this theory we are capable of achieving much more than without it.

Therefore, when we consider our domestic tasks, the consistent use of the Marxist method is indispensable.

[Reporter] After this, the general secretary spoke about the necessity in the party's present-day function of renewing theoretical and ideological work. He then analyzed the historic mission of socialism:

[Grosz] Dear comrades. Socialism is a movement. It can fulfill its historic mission—contrary to our earlier concept—only over a long period of time. We want to interpret and assert Lenin's ideas on the phase of transition under today's conditions. If we conceive socialism

to be a movement, we cannot associate with it a rigidity inspired by pictures and statues. It also follows from the movement character that the party's modernity should be rooted in continual liveliness. According to the Leninist definition, the party is nothing other than the unification of theory with the actual movement, when theory and practice are not mutually exclusive, but rather divergences that reciprocally presuppose one another. Moreover, at the same time they are organic, complementary identities.

In other words, the party is the factor that renders complete and alive the dialectic of the idea and the movement. The party functions in a modern way if it does not set superfluous limits on the assertion of this dialectic, while it also guarantees the necessary framework for it. Seeing from this point of view the party's situation and operation today, there are equally values to be retained and elements to be left behind, passed beyond. In essence, there is a need for a critical review of our entire practice to date, both in the interests of maintaining and making people aware of the values, as well as in rejecting previously respected categories that are without merit.

I consider it important to remark that not only is the chosen value valuable, but that we also only can choose from the existing stock. Luckily, the choice is very rich. I consider socialism such a value. There can hardly be found a more decent public cause than socialism. The party itself is also such a value, but as far as this is concerned, we must conceive of the party and make it work in accordance with this mission—in a system of thought where the party is not a goal but rather a tool of the movement and one of its most valuable organizational frameworks, the asserting force of community morale. Nor is the movement an objective, but rather a means for the realization of socialism. Ultimately even socialism is only a tool, one which serves the prosperity and the fulfillment of human communities and individuals.

The value of the party lies in the fact that organizational discipline and the volunary principle are forged together in a healthy way. It does not provide advantages, but it does ensure the opportunity for socially beneficial, meaningful, and successful action for its members. It connects our country with the world's most significant political and spiritual trends. Most of the new initiatives in our most recent history are linked with it. The party is the only elaborator of the comprehensive, modern, and realistic program of national development. That is why it is justified in being seen as the party of the nation.

Allow me, in a little more detail, to touch on the national problem in this connection, because I consider it to be very topical on account of the daily events. I quote Endre Ady [Hungarian poet], who wrote this in 1902: We are a people who are inclined toward romanticism. This is also the cause of our love of phrases and the reason, in an Eastern manner, we love incense [as heard]. One can grab us by the forelock of our ethnic pride, of our patriots' daydreams. That is why, in the token of patriotism, we are targets for every deception, scheme, lie, and machination. I think that Ady's words are still topical today.

Socialism, in its essence, is international. Its realistic, international, historical chances are to be understood in this connection. At the same time, socialism is built within national frameworks. On this scale it becomes [word indistinct], a program that people are attracted to, or if we do it badly, even temporarily unsympathetic toward. It is therefore inevitably necessary to take full possession of the values of our national history. Within this we are also faced with amortizing our debts such as the integration of the bourgeois, peasant, and intelligentsia values with the values that have been developed by the workers. Further, we should uncover the historical antecedents, the development of the united party of the Hungarian workers' movement, which unites the best traditions of both the Social Democratic and the Communist Parties, and inaugurates them as the organic part of our national culture. [end recording]

[Reporter] Karoly Grosz also discussed what are the necessary tasks to enliven the operating mechanism of party life:

[Begin Grosz recording] Simultaneous with preserving values, the party must be freed from accretions which are unworthy of it, which hamper its operations. We cannot resign ourselves to fossilization, to the party's slowing down, to a weakening of its receptivity to what is new. Introversion can be experienced in no few places. In many regards, subjectivism has become dominant. Hesitancy, uncertainty, and a lack of independence can be sensed. An excess of centralism can also be experienced—this is no less dangerous than decentralism being an end in itself—and this can be carried to extremes. Both impede the development of democratization; they make individuals monotonous, and they make the development of personalities with striking aspects of strong character impossible.

There is also now flustered conduct in the party movement, and party discipline is slackening. Here and there, healthy ambition is mixed up with a kind of careerism, which is a danger that should not be underestimated to a party that wants to reorganize its ranks.

The notion of living for today is too strong; the responsibility felt for tomorrow has decreased. The decrease in tolerance for other intellectual, political trends and views is a warning; it is a negative thing in party life. Also, in general, trust in others is not currently the strongest aspect of the party as an organization. We want to do everything alone, in the mistaken belief that only what we have done is good.

Everything has resulted in unfavorable effects on cadre work, as well. Because the emphasis was put on there being no change, the party's consequent one-sided interpretation of continuity has meant that it has not embraced young talents in adequate numbers, and it has not created for them a suitable arena for political struggle.

Now, however, opinions are heard that everything is conservative and that everyone is conservative who is not 20 years old; and for this reason, some people proclaim the reform too loudly at places where it is not necessary, solely so that they are not be seen to be old-fashioned and conservative.

Dear comrades, one of the main sources and also one of the guarantees of our party's renewal is an improvement of ideological work. One of our greatest, most dangerous enemies is unpremeditated thought. The outstanding importance of theoretical work and applied theory, of ideology, is indisputable. Ideological work does not currently fulfill the proportion and the role that it ought to in party life. This must be changed because historical lessons verify that the party is paralyzed if it loses its vision, if it neglects or underestimates any sphere of theoretical-ideological work.

When politics formulates its orders for theory, often at a level of intangible generalities—only making (?speculative) demands on theory is worse—theory languishes into a justification of politics, unworthy of scholarly ethics, instead of being the guideline of practice. We must change this practice. We cannot resign ourselves to the theoretical lack of exigence, numerous signs of which can now be encountered in certain spheres of the social sciences. Ideology, according to Lukacs' definition, is the form of socially processing reality which makes people's social practice conscious and able to act. For this, a trustworthy scale is necessary, which on the other hand demands that a rehabilitation of the class-outlook be put in the center, instead of being abandoned. This is because if it is true—and it is true—that in words we progressed too far forward on the path of building socialism, then it is also true that the class character is more saliently present in our society than we have described it to date.

However, the class standpoint, the assertion of class interests, is never a goal in itself, but it is an organic part of the whole process. It is an indispensable, historical element of it. [end recording]

[Reporter] Seeing that we live amid the framework of a class society, there is nothing to be ashamed of in our realizing the existence of class interests, Karoly Grosz emphasized. Then, in connection with this, he discussed the MSZMP's tasks:

[Begin Grosz recording] The party is now in a new situation. This means that there are other possibilities, even if the party itself does not change. Yet, if the party does not change, its possibilities would be considerably narrowed. If, however, the party changes in time in a suitable direction and to a suitable extent, it has a chance to considerably increase the possibilities and the impact of its actions. For this, the party must be aware not only of its situation, but also of itself.

The party is indisputably of a revolutionary character and prompting. This type of party came into existence in the middle of the last century, in opposition to the occasional leagues and alliances, in the wake of the general social crisis which then characterized all of Europe. The best members of the intelligentsia in the course of living through this crisis recognized the revolutionary energy latent in the working class. By creating the theory, establishing the appropriate organizations, and then establishing the party itself, they turned this potential energy into an effective political and social force.

Putting it another way, the revolutionary-bourgeois intelligentsia were the coauthors of the first, historical form of the new type of revolutionary workers' party. They were also the coauthors of the second one, that is the Leninist party version. The revolutionary-bourgeois intelligentsia has maintained this feature to the present day.

Moreover, the first Soviet Government, the Council of People's Commissars, was recognized on an international scale as a qualified, intellectual formation of the highest world standard at the time. It was known precisely why every one of its members was in the government and why he held a given post.

Stalinism, properly speaking, eradicated this feature of the intelligentsia from the party, by reviving within the party and the entire movement feudal relations of dependence and oriental despotism—under the label of party unity—thus eliminating every contradiction and fertile internal tension serving as a source of development. Therefore, the party's final character is a revolutionary one insofar as it satisfies its own concept. According to its purpose, it is a modern institution that performs pansocietal functions. As for its mode of existence, it is an intellectual formation.

Now, one of its most important tasks, simultaneous with a consistent assertion of class content, is to give back to the party this intellectual aspect that always characterized the communist movement in every country in its most successful periods. A communist, regardless of his place and qualifications in the division of labor, undertakes intellectual tasks as a party member to the extent that he lays claim to this honorific title in a conscious, organized, and purposeful way. The party's real social sensitivity can be an attainable goal only by reviving the conceived intellectual features and by accepting an intellectual role. This is how the standard of its activity can be genuinely modern. [end recording]

[Reporter] Naturally, the general secretary also discussed the importance of modernizing party education. In his opinion, it would be good if the Political Academy was the ideological base and intellectual workshop of political culture. He then called the audience's attention to the importance of party unity:

[Begin Grosz recording] Now, one of our most important and more pressing tasks is a renewal and recreation of party unity. The May party conference not only formulated new tasks but demanded a rethinking of previous practice. Both, as a matter of course, entail debates. Debate is not a burdensome or strange phenomenon in a movement, but rather a mode of existence of a living party. Debate, however, easily becomes shoreless [parttalan], whether in the Central Committee, in the Politburo, in the regional party committees, or in the basic organizations, if we do not interpret and apply the elementary rules of cultured, constructive debate in a unified manner.

Every thought has a right to exist in debate, but on the basis of interest—and I emphasize this—not position. The repeated revival of theses that have proven not viable condemns the party to helplessness. Debate must not serve individual interests, personal ambition, and vanity, but rather collective social progress. A distinction must be made between finding one another in debate, and factions [frakcio]. At the same time, the danger of factionalism does not decrease in a party that is in a renewed phase of debate, but rather increases.

There are, and will be, issues which cannot be closed quickly, either owing to a lack of necessary knowledge or owing to subjective circumstances. At such times, after several attempts, only the larger communist community can be the judge who renders verdicts. One form of this is party debate which includes all party members. We must also make sure that we consciously distinguish between essential and nonessential issues during desirable debates. We have a great inclination to conduct passionate exchanges of opinion on secondary issues, exchanges which are pleasing in appearance, but on essential issues of principle, we avoid such collisions.

A requirement of debate is that we should not sacrifice the future for momentary apparent unity on daily interests, or because of temporary conflicts. The recreation of the harmonious concord of daily and long-term interests is a constant requirement in the life of a politically responsible party. The apparatus must outstandingly and genuinely facilitate this, thus serving the organs. It must eliminate self-activation, the forcing of actions with ends in themselves, the apparatus—outlook and practice.

At the same time, the time for uniformity has come to an end. The regional organs, their bodies, must also decide independently, in a given place, what kind of organizational alignment and what kind of articulation of apparatus promise the most effective operation. It is necessary to be cautious about one-sided organizational approaches. The contents, magnitude, and nature of the work should be the determining features. [end recording]

Nadudvar Forum Discusses 'Irreversible' Reforms

LD0209204788 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The political forum which is dealing with national, ideological, and political questions continued today. Karoly Toth reports from Nadudvar. [passage omitted]

[Toth] The shortcomings in education and the standard of education manifest themselves as a burden on the economy, as obstacles to action. This was stated by Miklos Nemeth, member of the Politburo, in his lecture on the current economic situation, the concepts, and the dilemmas. Hungary's economic performance in the international division of labor is hindered by the challenge represented by the otherwise positive restructuring that is taking place in the socialist countries.

[Begin Nemeth recording] Gone is the lukewarm situation which for many years characterized CEMA relations. Here also the prominence of quality and technical parameters is growing stronger. At the same time there is increased interest and demand on the part of the USSR and the other socialist countries for the delivery—in exchange for machinery—of consumer goods, foodstuffs, light industry products, for the delivery of products which are precisely the most heavily supported areas in the Hungarian economy. So, no matter how painful this is, the economic policy and government leadership must resist enterprise initiative and pressures pointing toward a softer resistance, even if this is temporarily accompanied by employment and capacity problems in the coming years. [end recording]

[Toth] The Central Committee secretary firmly stated in his analysis that this year's budget deficit would be 15-18 billion forints, instead of the planned 10.5 billion forints. Miklos Nemeth otherwise described the performance of the Hungarian economy as acceptable, the reform process as irreversible, and the initial implementation of the stabilization program as encouraging. Public opinion, however, said that the Central Committee secretary spoke of crisis and a situation without prospects.

[Begin Nemeth recording] The question is: Have we reached a situation without prospects? Well, this is out of the question, as I have already mentioned partly in connection with the modest but respectable achievements. This is out of the question because on the basis of the government's resurgence and stabilization program, the creation of economic, political, and social conditions which can secure a way out of things has begun tangibly and specifically. I can say that this way out is being built, albeit slowly, and that because of the enforced courses that have arisen there is no possibility of a spectacular advancement here. [end recording]

Berecz, Andics Interviewed

LD0309193688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 3 Sep 88

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] [Presenter] For 2 days this week, a national conference was held in Nadudvar with the title "The tasks of propaganda and information". Because this was intended to be preparation for the party education year, primarily the ideological secretaries and heads of departments of the county and town party committees took part, but journalists were also invited. On behalf of "168 Hours," Ference Vicsek put questions to Janos Berecz, member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jenoe Andics, head of a department of the Central Committee, during a break in the conference.

[Begin recording] [Vicsek] In connection with the strike [not further identified], that it has now created a precedent, furthermore, a curious exacting precedent, and that it has created a dam-burst in society; while in the meantime the citizens' responsibility has not yet reached the level of work done in legislation so that citizens should really be able to be citizens.

[Berecz] We must reckon with the conduct of citizens not always following the laws, or that it does not always move within the frameworks ensured by laws. As regards strikes, we have an attitude in practice. Our attitude in principle is that, in the conditions of socialism, they cause harm by all means, because they mean a loss of work. However, striking is useful insofar as it changes inept bureaucratic decisions or those which are bad and might upset a given collective. Therefore, it is necessary to decide in terms of specific cases.

As regards the present one, I said that it amounted to a dam-burst, because, properly speaking, it is now easy to say let's have a strike. Because they went on strike once, and it had a positive consequence.

On the other hand, I would praise those in Pecs, and the subsidiary of Granvivus, because they said they would work the lost time, which they did.

[Vicsek] The curious thing is, and I think that this is an absolutely characteristic Hungarian response, that these strikes have developed into a normal political dialogue. The way I see it is that this is the precedent which they have created: that in the barganing process this can indeed be a method of dialogue.

[Berecz] In essence, I would not even call this a strike, but a work stoppage warning, since, after all, they will on the one hand make up for it afterwards, and on the other hand, everyone's attention is now drawn to the fact that an irregular, or incorrect, or a bad, decision may not be taken. Or, if a difficult decision has to be taken, then it is worth while and necessary to consult with the workers.

[Vicsek] I would quote another train of thought, which is that the adherents of a bourgeois democratic system have found another audience, although in fact they are the opponents of socialism. This is one thing that was said; on the other hand it was also said that we are helping the development of a society being built from below. Now, in many ways bourgeois democratic construction and building from below are very similar. It is difficult to make this appear like a demonstration of the fact that bourgeois democracy is a complete embodiment of the opponent of socialism.

[Berecz] Socialism, socialist society, according to Marx, in fact represents the full unfolding of human potential; and the full unfolding of human potential and will and endeavor means that in a well-organized society, or in a directed society, building of bourgeois society: It must truly be the peculiarity of a socialist society.

[Vicsek] We have gotten to the part in which you dealt with the party. You said: But the party's character has not changed. Here I have squeezed in the little word "but". You went on, in the meantime, to say that today the party must struggle to retain the forms of the one-party system, because certain social strata reject that. If its character has not fundamentally changed, can it really struggle in order to not be rejected?

[Berecz] The party's character has not changed from the point of view that it is a Marxist-Leninist party, that it is being built on the basis of democratic centralism, that it wants to achieve socialism in Hungarian society. But its leading role has to be carried out in a different way; that is why the "but" is fully justified. It must not dictate, it must not exercise power, it does not decide, but it must strive together with the entire people, together with every voter, to make the correct decisions. Therefore, it must be able to convince people and not lead society with directives or commands.

[Vicsek] The way you put it is that we take part in power but that power is not ours. To what extent is it not ours?

[Berecz] If we say that power has to be exercised by the Hungarian working people, then this must be taken seriously. The party then does not have to exercise power. Rather, it has to serve and create, or help to bring into being, those measures and laws which make it possible for the overwhelming majority of people to feel that power is theirs, that they exercise it, have a say in it, and that there is a guiding power which strives to formulate the tasks more deliberately and more precisely.

[Vicsek] They should feel that it is theirs, or is it theirs indeed?

[Andics] They should feel that it is an opportunity for them to interpret it in different ways.

[Berecz] There is no doubt that people interpret it in different ways. But if... let us start out from a small community: if their own representatives are really there, and they can pass judgement on the representatives, and it is not an official who decides, then they will start to believe that they not only have a say in local power, but that it is theirs. And the country, too, should be built in this way.

[Vicsek] It may be that the outcome of the inner initiatives will be other than what the party may now have determined.

[Berecz] In other words, what we used to say: that the party's nature is that it should engage in politics. This was also the demand before, but then it was an administrative party. That is why we now formulate it this way: that the administration should administer the enterprise, the institution should administer, and the party should engage in politics, so that affairs can be correctly handled in this country.

[Vicsek] I have written down questions here: Can one in any case speak about openess while it is not even determined what freedom of speech can mean under socialist conditions, and so on, right up to the transformation of the MUOSZ [National Association of Hungarian Journalists]? I had an hour to consider all that I had heard, and I reached the conclusion that this was a question of something much more important: Namely, that the picture of socialism which up until now has brought a society into being is outdated; that it will not work this way; but that a society can come into being on the basis of certain social consensuses at various levels. Therefore, from now on we shall have to speak not about an ideological society, but rather about a society deriving from some type of self-development.

[Andics] Well, I would begin by correcting the question. Because society has come into being not on the basis of an idea, of a socialist idea, but rather on the basis of a particular distortion of a socialist idea. This distortion is what is generally called Stalinism. Therefore, it came into being on the basis of a distorted idea, on the basis of an idea that also contained important partial elements for important objectives but in a distorted manner concerning its arrangements, as an over-centralized political system which does not recognize openess—this has to be corrected. For this reason, I would say that the purity of an idea has to be restored. This is also a task. No movement can renounce ideas or ideology. In this, ideology continues to have a role. On the other hand, it is an undoubted fact that a future development cannot be projected mechanically, on the basis of an idea. It is also an erroneous concept which we unfortunately still carry in our public thinking, all of us, or very many of us, regardless of our function, that the horizon of a future development, 10, 15, 20 years ahead, can be outlined on the basis of an idea. This cannot be done. It is a social consensus which finally determines how the concrete arrangements of society will change and develop; what political program will be born, in concrete terms; and which way we shall advance in the wide zone of socialist development which has separate, alternative methods of solution.

[Vicsek] It is certain that for an honorable agreement full openness is needed.

[Andics] In my opinion, in Hungary there is no alternative to a critical process—an analytical journalistic approach.

[Vicsek] The journalistic community has here before it the possibility for renewal. At the Presidium session, it was formally stated that they can choose from three alternatives. One is that they might even eventually nominate new delegates—that is to say that we could count on a complete renewal. The other two are that the old organization could appear in new colors.

[Andics] Well, look, I would say the following about this: In my opinion, it is in the basic interest of the journalist community and of the MUOSZ, of state policy and of party policy, that there should be a renewal in the journalistic community. This renewal has to take place logically, because in general there cannot remain islands on a wide horizon in the process of political renewal. This is because these islands would sooner or later be washed away by the tide and because they only cause harm. This is one side of the coin. The other side is whether, on the one hand, a general assembly should be convened, that is to say an extraordinary general assembly, and here....

[Vicsek, interrupting] Brought forward, because there new delegates could be elected.

[Andics] ...Or should the general assembly be brought forward; this is the affair of the journalistic community. This has to be decided by the journalistic community itself through a democratic process. [end recording]

Berecz Addresses Pecs Miners' Day Celebration

On Ties With Democratic Forum

LD0409170888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] According to Janos Berecz, the party has evolved relations with the Hungarian Democratic Forum and has personal relations with its representatives. The Politburo member and Central Committee secretary was answering questions in Pecs at the NEPSZABADSAG forum, which is part of the program of the Pecs Miners' Day celebration.

Janos Berecz said that the Hungarian Democratic Forum for the most part groups together writers who have found insufficient the possibilities provided by the Hungarian Writers' Association to participate in directing the country's affairs. The forum, on the other hand, has not sufficiently recognized the points formulated in the stand of the national party conference because part of these coincide with the intentions of the newly founded movement.

Janos Berecz, in answer to a question, touched upon the Romanian village settlement plan, and pointed out that the Arad meeting has created a possibility for studying on the spot the Romanian practice connected with the plan.

On Defense Cuts, Trade Unions

LD0409201088 Budapest MTI in English 1853 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)—On the occasion of the continued Miners' Day celebrations, "NEPSZABADSAG" organized a political forum in Pecs, with Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], secretary of the Central Committee, Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and other personalities answering questions.

Asked about the Hungarian Democratic Forum, Janos Berecz said that the forum mainly rallies belletrists who did not find the Hungarian Writers' Union appropriate forum to satisfy their need to participate in handling the country's affairs. He said they are entitled to such participation, although he made the critical remark that the Hungarian Democratic Forum failed to pay adequate attention to what was recorded in the stabilization and advance programmes and the policy statement of the national party conference, part of which coincide with the intentions of the newly formed movement. According to the CC [Central Committee] secretary, foundation of the forum was quick and could have been postponed up to the period of tolerance requested till the new laws of association and assembly have been drafted. He stressed that the HSWP is pursuing a dialogue with the movement and has personal contacts with its representatives.

To a question concerning the Romanian settlement regulation plan, Janos Berecz stressed the importance of the general secretaries' meeting which offered an opportunity for the on-scene study of related Romanian practices.

In connection with the reduction of defence expenditures, he pointed out that as the cut might create employment tensions in certain domestic branches of industry which also supply the other Warsaw Treaty members, its accomplishment poses a particularly difficult problem.

Regarding the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system, he stressed the need for dialogue between the supporters and opposers of the project.

In reply to a question, Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), urging the legal regulation of strike conditions, pointed out that in difficult cases sectoral trade unions should also be granted the right to organize a strike, though he expressed the hope that the interests of employees can be enforced by other methods as well.

In this context, Janos Berecz said that the party members cannot be forbidden to enter strike, but they have to do everything posible to reach consensus and prevent work stoppages.

Answering questions related to the law on business associations, Janos Berecz pointed out that it serves the more effective operation of the socialist property both for collectives and individuals, it will be useful and may strengthen socialism. In connection with the idea of holding a referendum on the subject, he said that it is proper to organize referendums only if the given question can be answered basically by yes or no.

Discusses Taxes, Nagymaros Dam

LD0409215588 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] [Presenter] In Pecs, a forum has been held with the participation of national and local leaders. Here is our reporter Sandor Leko:

[Leko] The precise reason is not known, but there were surprisingly few questions connected with the miners' strike [24 August]. Some people were preoccupied with the question of whether steps would be taken against those who participated in the strike. The answer was an unequivocal no. Others asked about one of causes of the strike: whether the tax codes could be changed. The deputy minister of finance said: Not this year, and even next year these codes may only probably be changed. The justification for this is that the losses caused by the correction would have to be replaced by other types of taxes, which would likewise give rise to opposition in certain circles. In other words, what this means is that the government still does not believe that reducing the tax brackets could result in a considerable increase in performance.

Among other questions put to Janos Berecz were those regarding the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system and the preparations for the constitutional amendment. According to the MSZMP Politburo member, our international agreements make it impossible to stop the Gabcikovo construction, while the National Assembly will decide on the fate of the Nagymaros Dam, after

appropriate information has been gathered. The preparations for the constitutional amendment are in progress. In all probability it will be carried out in the course of the present legislature.

Democratic Forum Formed in Lakitelek 3 Sep
LD0309162388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Henrik Havas report from Lakitelek, southeast Hungary]

[Text] The Hungarian Democratic Forum [HDF] has been founded. The decision was made this afternoon at Lakitelek by the movement's 364 members. Although they have not voted on it, they expressed their approval for the provisional statutes and founding document proposed by the founders. I now quote from Zoltan Biro's opening speech:

The HDF wishes to transform its current loose intellectual movement into an organized intellectual and spiritual movement. In accordance with the provisional statutes, the forum will function henceforth as an independent social organization. The aim of the HDF is to aid in the creation of a democratic Hungary. The forum will operate by respecting the constitutional order of the Hungarian People's Republic. It is to recruit members and to help in the establishment of local organizations in all sectors of society.

In local and national affairs and on international questions it would help develop alternative suggestions, create a public forum for their discussion, organize a social force, and initiate political acts. It would strive for dialogue and cooperation with social mass organizations, institutions, associations, and independent movements. It would put forward candidates in parliamentary elections and become involved in local elections. It counts on the supportive participation of Hungarians living beyond our borders.

It would continually inform domestic and international public opinion about its activities, issue statements, organize press briefings, and prepare the publication of daily newspapers and other press organs.

The Presidium consists of the founders-organizers and the initiators of the organizational transformation of the HDF. They are: Zoltan Biro, Denes Csengey, Sandor Csoori, Istvan Csurka, Gyula Fekete, Lajos Szuer, Rudolf Joo, Csaba Gy. Kiss, and Sandor Lezsak.

The Presidium will function temporarily as the sole and supreme organ of the HDF until the first congress, which will be convened when membership reaches the 10,000 mark, but no later than a year from now. The HDF [as heard] will report at the first congress about the work done, it will then cease its activities and dissolve itself. And now, briefly, here is the founding document of the HDF:

The source of the movement is the Lakitelek Declaration, adopted in September 1987 [as heard], which is based on the common idea that Hungarian society needs the joining of forces in a wide-ranging spiritual coalition. It needs a continually functioning forum which could provide the opportunity for the free expression of socially constructive and critical thoughts and opinions. It needs a movement capable of building bridges in the national interest between the various forces of society, primarily through the force of intellect and open speech.

The movement wants to develop on its own path. It accepts neither pro-government nor opposition labels and lack of choice. Although it regards the development of a multiparty system as necessary and unavoidable in the democratizaton process, in the present circumstances it has no intention of organizing itself into a party. It wants to preserve its coalition and movement features by being open to all honest ideas and initiatives which are in the interest of Hungarians.

The HDF will pursue its activities within the framework of constitutionality, on the basis of the principle of legality, and before the entire public.

And now, also briefly, an outline of the HDF's program: The goal it sets is that the people should be able to elect their own leaders and the country's leading bodies. Hungarian democracy rests on a parliamentary system based on local democracy and the autonomous organizations, movements, of society, and the National Assembly really should become the supreme organ of people's representation and state power.

The nationalized economy must be replaced by the socialization of the economy. In the foreign policy and foreign trade domain, the principle of equality and the representation of the national interest must be given prominence under all circumstances.

The promotion of incompetent people, which pervades all of society, must be eradicated. The way must be opened to ability in all areas of politics, public life, and culture.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that after 10 years the journal HITEL has been given a license to publish. It wishes to rely on the spirituality of the HDF. The chairman of the journal's editorial board is Sandor Csoori, and its editor-in-chief is Zoltan Biro. The Lakitelek meeting is expected to end late tonight. Changes in the documents are conceivable, and listeners will be able to learn about these from the daily press.

[Presenter] Here in the studio are government spokesman Gyoergy Marosan and "168 Hours" editor Akos Mester.

[Mester] If you please, at the beginning of today's broadcast, the "168 Hours" Presenter said, in connection with another topic, that perhaps people have experienced the most genuine changes in our profession, journalism. I believe this is a good illustration, since in practice the event had not even concluded and we were already reporting on it, and here we have the opportunity to ask the government spokesman what he says regarding what has been heard. What does he have to add to it?

[Marosan] It follows from this that I can only give off-the-cuff remarks, since it was only in the studio that I heard this conversation. I believe that in principle there is nothing surprising in a group of citizens initiating the founding of a new movement, and it does not give cause for concern. In the past years, hundreds of various spontaneous collectives have been formed. This, by the way, coincides with party policy, and from the viewpoint of the government's activity, it is extremely pleasing.

[Mester] But in the final instance, does the government encourage, or oppose, or simply take cognizance of the founding of these independent social organizations?

[Marosan] I believe that the government helps, and encourages their founding if they operate on appropriate legal bases, in the spirit of current legal regulations.

[Mester] Well, I think that it is fully clear here that a fundamental condition of the operation of every organization is that the legal stipulations and frameworks should be observed. Nonetheless, it is not a debating club which has now been formed here, and it is not being organized in a debating club. I raise the point that the government will have the opportunity for debate with the Democratic Forum on issues of detail; the question is what is your opinion on the basic concept and intentions of the Democratic Forum, which my reporter colleague, Henrik Havas, has just outlined?

[Marosan] The government is never interested in words but in actions. It is on this basis that it will judge the activity of this organization. The government judges the actions of citizens and their collectives on the basis of the laws in force, and this initiative, as well, must ultimately follow the path laid down by legislation on the founding of organizations. By the way, the founding will be probably facilitated by the law of association, which has been discussed now, and which facilitates the creation of autonomous collectives.

[Mester] Well, at the moment, the law of association does not yet exist. However, the Democratic Forum already exists.

[Marosan] I feel that in spite of this, as long as there are given laws, they must be observed.

[Mester] Is the note, tone, intonation important for the government?

[Marosan] It is very important, and I expressly judged the tone of this event as being ready for co-operation. I consider this to be important, because the coarsened style of tone of very many events in the past became aggressive. I feel that in our current situation, when the country is struggling with serious problems, the government will not reject a helping hand, of course, insofar as it brings help.

[Mester] It would be good if people were to get more direct information on what you have just said, if no secret were made of it. Yesterday I told someone that we were going to report today on the founding session of the Democratic Forum, and the person replied to me that he did not believe it. I asked why, and he said that it was because, to be sure, they would not allow it. I asked: Who? He said: The government. My observation, from this remark and other similar ones, is that very many people underestimate the government's ability to tolerate things. What is your opinion of this?

[Marosan] I believe that it is not simply the government's ability to tolerate things which is underestimated, but also the change which has taken place in past years. It is possible that it would not have been possible for this conversation to take place a year ago—it is now taking place, and to be sure, in a year's time, we shall be able to converse peacefully about entirely different things.

[Mester] Thank you.

Romania Views Arad Meeting, Urges Better Ties

LD0209212188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] A package of measures has been adopted in Bucharest for the implementation of the Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation agreement reached in Arad. The session of the Romanian party Political Executive Committee discussed Nicolae Ceausescu's report on the Arad meeting. The body highly praised the fact that the two party leaders had had as their point of departure the necessity and responsibility for ensuring that the Romanian and Hungarian peoples should develop their friendship and cooperation. This is stated in the communique published in Bucharest.

It states that the body considers it favorable that those questions were given prominence in Arad in which the respective stances are identical or very close. The communique points out: In the case of more general or more concrete problems in which there is a continued difference of opinions, the endeavor should be to ensure that the two sides should understand each other better and thus develop good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

The Romanian party Political Executive Committee believes that the agreements reached open broad horizons for continued cooperation.

Romanian Daily 'Attacks' Hungarian Press on Arad

LD0409172088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] In its issue today, the Romanian party paper SCINTEIA sharply attacks the Hungarian press. The paper's editorial article states that after the Arad meeting, the Hungarian press expressed the opinions of hostile, chauvinist, and nationalist circles and groups, and that it continues to report in a distorted manner on Romanian reality. The paper alleges that the Romanian Communist Party democratically resolved the nationality basis some time ago. SCINTEIA proposes to the Hungarian mass information media that they should instead worry about their country's internal problems. In connection with this, the Romanian paper also criticizes the Hungarian reform, which carries with it many negative consequences.

In connection with the Arad discussions, SCINTEIA notes that even NEPSZABADSAG published articles which falsify the facts and which create the impression that dissatisfaction has arisen on account of the Arad meeting having taken place.

Romanian Youth Reject Call on Village Plans

LD0209182788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] The Romanian youth federation has rejected the early summer call of the KISZ which called on the Romanian youth to unite against the village destruction plans. Erzsebet Klarik, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, has given an interview to MAGYAR HIRLAP about the rejection. The Romanian youth federation described as unacceptable the call by the KISZ, arguing that it is interference in the internal affairs of Romania and the affairs of youth there.

The KISZ' anxieties are described as without foundation in the reply which was recently received. It is stressed in the stand of the Romanian federation that Romanian young people participate with conviction in the modernization of the villages. The KISZ Central Committee secretary also said that in the view of the Romanian youth federation, the call of the Hungarian young people seriously affects cooperation between the two organizations. The reply arrived before the Hungarian-Romanian summit.

Rally for Romanian Ties Protests Village Plan

AU0609150088 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] A political rally was organized in Hatvan on 1 September. Signs carrying slogans cheering the friendship between the Hungarian and Romanian people and recalling the memory of the late Romanian Premier Petru Groza were displayed at the meeting. The rally of 1,500 people began with the Hungarian national anthem, followed by a speech delivered by Attila Vari, a Hungarian writer born in Romania. The participants then decided to protest in writing the Romanian program of village destruction. A memorandum signed by many of the participants was addressed to Premier Karoly Grosz.

Austria's Mock Appeals to Romania on Villages

AU0609122388 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 88 p 2

[MTI report: "The Austrian Foreign Minister's Appeal to the Romanian Government"]

[Text] Alois Mock, chairman of the OeVP [Austrian People's Party] and Austrian foreign minister, expressed his party's concern about the Romanian settlement development plans at a news conference held in Vienna on 1 September. The party has appealed to the Romanian Government to reconsider the international appeal for a change in the plans and to refrain from carrying out this program. The Austrian foreign minister said that the extended meeting of the OeVP leadership had concluded that the planned Romanian measures represented the destruction of priceless European cultural values and also violated the fundamental rights of national minorities living in Romania.

Church Affairs Official Departs for Israel

LD0409151788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1410 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] State Secretary Imre Miklos has left for Israel. The chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs will hold talks with his host, Zevulun Hammer, Israel's minister of religious affairs.

Arrives in Israel

LD0409172688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] State Secretary Imre Miklos has arrived in Israel. The chairman of the State Office of Church Affairs is visiting Israel at the invitation of Zevulun Hammer, minister of religious affairs. In Miklos' talks, the renewal of synagogues in Hungary will be discussed first and foremost. According to the Kuwait News Agency, the chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs will also hold discussions with Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres.

Meets With Prime Minister

LD0509200088 Budapest MTI in English 1826 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Cairo/Jerusalem, September 5 (MTI)—Imre Miklos, the chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, who is on an unofficial working visit to Israel, was seen by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on Monday. According to the report of the Jerusalem radio, during the day Imre Miklos visited the Yad Vashem museum complex erected in the memory of the Jewish victims of the Nazism.

New Transport Strike in Zdunska Wola

AU0509191988 Paris AFP in English
1914 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 5 (AFP)—Some 200 bus drivers in the Polish town of Zdunska Wola went on strike Monday, essentially for higher wages, an informed source at the scene said.

They hung banners of the banned Soldarity union on the gates of the bus depot in the town before negotiations began between workers' and management representatives.

Zdunska Wola is a textile town of about 38,000 inhabitants west of the city of Lodz.

New Developments at Stalowa Wola Mill

Work Restarts

LD0209181888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1005 GMT 02 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Yesterday evening, just before 2000, all the strikers in the Stalowa Wola steelworks left the enterprise of their own free will. The buildings which had been occupied were cleared up by the strikers and prepared so they could be taken over by the technical supervisors. Today nearly the whole work crew turned up for the first shift. All departments are working. Many people who yesterday were leading the sit-in strike turned up for work [passage omitted]

Strikers Drafted to Military Exercises, Refuse

LD0609093288 Hamburg DPA in German
0801 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) Several hundred participants in the Stalowa Wola strike are opposing their being drafted to military exercises. Orders were handed to them after the strike ended. The Solidarity organization committee at the steelworks has announced yesterday evening that it would not obey the orders. It considers the move as a reprisal for the workers participating in the strike. Typical of this is the fact that people aged between 50 and 60, as well as sick people and those exempt from military service, have suddenly been drafted for military exercises for an indefinite period. The units to which they were drafted are punishment companies. The strike committee has informed the Episcopate of this measure and requested its intervention.

Walesa Asks Solidarity Legalisation Talks Date

AU0309164988 Paris AFP in English
1627 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Sept 3 (AFP)—Lech Walesa called Saturday for the Polish Government to set a date for talks in which legalisation of the banned union Solidarity would be discussed.

He said that that "only a compromise" could bring the country of out crisis.

The Solidarity leader called for "more democracy" and the restoration of "trade union pluralism" to allow all Poles to work together for "the recovery of their native land", while speaking at the Gdansk shipyards' parish Church of St. Bridget's.

"It's time to take our place at the round table" and to "work out a compromise" in order to reach a national consensus on a "healthy basis", Mr. Walesa said, calling for talks with the government to take place as soon as possible.

Polish Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak promised last Wednesday that "round table" talks involving government and opposition leaders would be held, during which they would discuss the legalisation of Solidarity.

Following this promise, Mr Walesa urged striking workers throughout Poland to resume work.

In an apparent reference to Poland's position within the Soviet bloc, he warned that government must be prepared to compromise so that Poles can resolve their problems without outside intervention.

"Poland is not an island in Europe and its problems must be understood outside of its borders," he said. "It will then be easier for us to resolve them."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner defended strikers against official accusations that they had caused "huge losses" to the Polish economy.

"The strikes were called mainly to encourage perestroika (restructuring) which has been slow in coming" to Poland, he said. They were aimed at "accelerating the process of national consensus which Poles are obliged to undergo", Mr. Walesa said.

Mr. Walesa said he might go to the Baltic port of Szczecin, where dockers and transport workers are still awaiting commitments from management to negotiate on higher wages and job security, after having ended their strike there.

He went Friday to the Jastrezbie coalfields in the south of the country to solve a similar problem with the help of the Catholic church.

Walesa Calls For Compromise on Pluralism

LD0309140588 Hamburg DPA in German
1258 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Danzig (Gdansk) (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity spoke out Saturday in favor of a compromise in the issue of pluralism, within the framework of what was possible in Poland.

After his return from Jastrzebie, he told a group of Austrian parliamentarians in Danzig that Poland now had a great chance. After the lessons of the last 7 years, everyone has surely now realized that "only agreement in accordance with sound principles would provide the chance of a better future."

The Poles must solve their problems themselves, but "We are not an island, but rather are located within Europe". This was why an undertaking is also needed abroad. The time has now come to sit down around the table. "We have learned lessons from the past. Of course, we have to find a compromise. There are better compromises, and worse ones. Compromises have to be found which are within the realms of possibility for Poland," Walesa said.

Poland, he went on, is in a serious economic situation, and strikes do not make this any better. Until now, the two sides have not been in a position to come to an agreement. "We didn't strike for the pleasure of it, but rather in order that we might not have to strike tomorrow and the day after tomorrow." He had made efforts to keep the strikes and the damage as minimal as possible, "but I wanted to push Poland forwards in the direction of reforms." Some people are of the opinion that when the economic situation is bad, it is no time for democracy or for trade unions.

However, things had gone so badly in Poland precisely because there had been too little democracy and pluralism. A way had to be found of involving everyone in the work for the well-being of the country. There had to be a departure from those solutions which had not worked out in the past, in order that the path of the existing pluralistic society in Poland did not lead to anarchy.

TU Chief on Requirements, Union Pluralism

LD0209213288 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] [OPZZ Chairman] Alfred Miodowicz has visited the mining enterprise in Sieroszowice, Glogow.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] this round table: Who is to be there, and who is representing whom—and what next [words indistinct]

[Miodowicz] We must accept two things as inviolate: First, only one union in the enterprise and, second, everything that happens within the framework of union pluralism must happen with the knowledge and the agreement of the self-governing trade union which is active in the enterprise. If we accept these as the two basic conditions then every solution becomes acceptable. [end recording]

PAP Sums Up Coal Mining Losses From Strikes

LD0409204888 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Katowice, Sept. 4—The losses caused by the recent strikes and stoppages in Polish coalmines, until September 1st, amounted to 811.8 thousand tonnes of coal worth approximately 10.4 billion zlotys. This should be augmented by the loss of about 36,000 tonnes of coal due to the prolonged strike in the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto] colliery and additional losses which will arise until the mine and three others: "Jastrzebie," "Moszczenica," and "Morcinek," whose crews will begin work on Monday, Sept. 5, regain full output capability.

"Until the end of the year we estimate that the loss of coking coal alone will amount to approximately 660 thousand tonnes which may cause a fall in the production of coke and gas," Tadeusz Napieracz, deputy general director of the coal mining community told PAP.

Delays in the realization of development work in relation to the mines' plans mount up to about 6.5 thousand running metres of dog headings [as received].

In the "Manifest Lipcowy" coalmine the long stoppage caused organizational and personnel problems. The losses caused by the nearly three-week-long strike are considerable. They stem mainly from the tightening of the rock mass, roof cave-ins, etc.

The mine's chief engineer, Ryszard Wardas, told PAP that due to the strike the mine failed to produce 206,655 tonnes of coal intended mainly for export.

Moreover, another consequence of the strikes in the coalmines is the loss of Poland's credibility as a coal exporter. Experts from the "Weglokoks" foreign trade enterprise claim that in case of recurring disturbances in supplies to foreign recipients Poland may be relegated to the role of a spot supplier which automatically means a drop in the price offered per tonne of coal.

Thus, additional effort must be made to meet obligations. This year Poland should earn 869 million U.S. dollars from coal exports.

Work Resumes at Gdansk Shipyards, Port

'Work as Usual' Reported

LD0209185588 Warsaw PAP in English 1032 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Gdansk, Sep. 2: Work started as usual in shipyards and the commercial port in Gdansk today.

The whole first shift turned up for work in the Lenin shipyard except those on holiday. Finishing works are done on 8 ships and 3 others are on the slips. A Finnish

shipowner has signed the delivery receipt of a ro-ro ship "Finn Forest." Final works are nearing end on a timber carrier "Teodor Nette" destined for the Soviet Union.

Normal work commenced in all sections of the "Heroes of Westerplatte" northern shipyard and in the "Wisla" yard. The 5 thousand workers of Baltic's largest repair yard (the Gdansk repair shipyard) have been busy since early hours. They are overhauling 35 ships at the moment, in this number 5 from capitalist countries and 18, chiefly fishing vessels, from the Soviet Union.

Reloading resumed in three sections of the commercial sea port in Gdansk. Of 19 ships under various flags which are moored there 10 are worked on by dockers. In the fourth section, that is the northern port, technicians this morning checked the loading equipment with its main part, a two-kilometre-long belt transporter used for loading coal which will start moving by noon today.

Only three ships are still waiting in the roadstead, one with a load of phosphorites, the other two to take coal and steel.

'Some Disturbances' at Shipyard

LD0209215188 Warsaw PAP in English
2058 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Gdansk, Sept. 2—The Gdansk commercial port resumed work on Friday. There were some disturbances in section one where the composition of shifts had to be settled anew. This however did not hamper the forenoon servicing of over 100 Polish railways freight cars. After technical tests of transport devices, section four or the north port resumed work at 11:45. A Norwegian vessel, awaiting coke loading, left the roads and entered the [word indistinct].

The first day after the end of the strike saw only 10 vessels—out of 19 moored at the berths and 3 in the roads—being serviced. The Lenin Shipyard was working normally on Friday, with allowance made for bearers of holiday and sickness passes. The equipping work was carried out on 9 vessels, and hulls of five ships were being constructed. The building of the 19,800-brt Finn Forest ship for Finland was completed while the construction of the Teodor Nette timber carrier for the USSR is nearing an end.

At present, the shipyard will concentrate on the maximum speeding up of the delayed works on five vessels designed mainly for export, the spokesman for the shipyard said.

732 Lenin Shipyard Workers Work on 'Free' Day

LD0309154988 Warsaw PAP in English
1505 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Gdansk, Sept. 3—Once the strike has ended in the Lenin shipyard of Gdansk, its crew has concentrated on the making-up for the lost production. Today, in spite of a free Saturday and heavy rain, 732 workers turned up in the shipyard. Furnishing works were carried out on several ships, including a timber-carrier for the USSR, two further training sail-vessels, a freezer-vessel for transocean, and two trawlers.

Also today, a ro-ro vessel Finn Forest of 19,800 dwt constructed for the Finnish shipowner left the shipyard. Works will be completed on another timber-carrier Teodor Nette for the USSR in a few days. This signifies a financial reinforcement for the shipyard which is beset with economic difficulties.

The shipyard workers hope that they will be able to make up for the delays. The shipyard must turn over five more ships for exploitation to perform this year's plan. The task is difficult and requires maximum mobilization, and non-disturbance in the first place.

'July Manifesto' Mining Strikes Resolved

Strike Continues

LD0209201288 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1515 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] The situation is unchanged at the "July Manifesto" hard coal mine in Jastrzebie. The strike is continuing. Successive rounds of talks between the management and strikers have been continuing, since 0900 today. [video shows a large banner with the words: "We demand talks"]

Walesa Holds Talks With Miners

LD0200181000 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1730 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Lech Walesa arrived before noon at the "July Manifesto" mine in Jastrzebie. His talks with the strikers are continuing.

Ombudsman Rejects Miners Plea To Take Case

LD0209202288 Warsaw PAP in English
1533 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2—The Polish Press Agency (PAP) received a letter for publication sent by the ombudsman, Prof. Ewa Letowska, to the miners of the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto] colliery which is a reply to a letter sent by the miners to Prof. Letowska and published by the press September 1st. Excerpts:

"Today I received a telex from the 'Manifest Lipcowy' coal mine describing the situation in the mine and asking for an intervention by the ombudsman. Similar confidence in the institution of the ombudsman was shown by the striking port workers in Szczecin who turned to me on August 30th.

"The situation of the violation of the right to work described in your letter did not result from the action or desistance of organs or institutions but from the actions

of a group of employees of the same enterprise. At the same time from the very beginning the political conflict has had legal consequences, among other things, manifested in the violation of the law on trade unions because of the non-utilization of the ways of arriving at a solution envisaged by that law. As far as I am aware the breach of the law became the grounds of appropriate actions by the prosecutor's office. Had you filed a complaint concerning the sluggishness of the prosecuting organs, which cannot be ascertained in any extent, it would have justified an intervention by the ombudsman. Such interventions, in different factual states, took place in the practice of this organ's activities. In this concrete case there was no sluggishness in the activities of state organs."

"Strikes are a great tragedy of our country, a phenomenon which divides society, which signals the existence of distrust and conflicts between the authorities and society. The existence of conflicts and differences of opinion is a natural phenomenon. Effective mechanisms which make possible the solution of these conflicts must also be an equally natural phenomenon.

"The causes of the strikes are of political and economic-social nature. The violation of the law, in the form of non-exhaustion of the procedure specified in the law on trade unions, which is common knowledge today, is the result of the behaviour of groups of strikers which in precisely such a way want to achieve their own political and socio-economic goals. The socio-political conflict, whose complex roots also lie in the state's economic policy, and which is manifested by a strike, should be solved in a way corresponding to its sources and character. Simply speaking—a conflict of a political character can be solved only by political measures.

"The ombudsman following the development of political events in Poland has observed that the activities of the political and administrative authorities strive towards a political solution of the existing situation.

"In conclusion of the case presented to me:

—I do not find any violation of the right to work through the action or desistance of the state organs, as well as sluggishness in the activities of the authorities in connection with the application of the law stemming from the law on trade unions—thus there is no reason why the ombudsman should take this case,

—I ascertain the undertaking by political decision-making centres of activities striving towards a political solution of the phenomenon which in its nature is a political one,

—I express the hope that without undue delay an optimum compromise will be reached by all the sides involved in the socio-political conflict so that all the normative and factual elements of the right to work can be realized in full."

Mine Strike Ends

LD0309073788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Szczecin dockers and miners of the "July Manifesto" mine have ended the strikes. Our correspondent in Jastrzebie reports that miners started working on the first shift.

Work Resumes at Mine

LD0309130488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The strike at the "July Manifesto" mine ended during the night. Our correspondent reports:

Last night, several dozen minutes ater 0100, the sit-in strike in the "July Manifesto" mine in Jastrzebie ended. Before 0600 the strikers left the area of the mine. The speediest possible return to normal work is now the most important matter. A few minutes after 0600 the first work gangs went underground. [passage omitted]

Not everyone heard about the end of the strike in time, and that is why the first shift consisted of only just over 700 workers, that is, 1,000 less than usual. [passage omitted]

Szczecin Port, Bus Strikes' Conclusion Described

PAP Tallies Szczecin Strike Losses

LD0209194288 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Szczecin, Sept 2—So far, losses caused by the strike in the port of Szczecin, lasting already for 17 days, have been put at about 1,700 million zlotys.

The port's customers and dockers themselves have been hopefully waiting for the result of talks between representatives of the management of the Szczecin- Swinoujscie port and the strikers, started and broken many times. By today's morning, over 2,000 employees of the port of Szczecin expressed their willingness to return to work. The crew of the port of Swinoujscie numbering about 1,200 people did not stop their work.

The strike in the port of Szczecin also affects the economic results of the state railways which lose daily over 13,000 tonnes of goods freighted as part of imports and transit to Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary. As a result, considerable hard currency revenues are lost.

Port Strike Called Off, Details To Settle

LD0209174988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] News from Szczecin: The port management in Szczecin received a telex from strikers informing that they are calling off the strike. Only technical details of leaving the port by strikers remain to be settled.

Strikers Departure Conditional on Bus Depot

LD0209220188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] In the port of Szczecin, the strike has ended but the strikers' decision to leave the port is conditioned on a simultaneous decision to end the strike at the bus depot. Thus, the strikers gave up their demand for a Z20,000 pay rise and strike pay. At the moment, talks are expected with drivers on strike in the Dabie bus depot. The port strike committee asked the management for a written statement concerning demands three and four—a prosecutor's guarantee and re-employment of persons who were fired after previous strikes.

Dabie Bus Depot Workers Agree To End Strike

LD0309093988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Our correspondent in Szczecin reports:

[Unidentified correspondent] As already reported, yesterday, at 1900, a telephone message was made to the Szczecin port management by the strike committee, which reported that the strike in the port will be ended when the strike action at the Dabie municipal transport bus depot ends. The committee withdrew its demand for payment for the period of the strike, and thanked the management for its proposal concerning a second demand—an increase in wages—but declined the offer. It also said that it will inform the management about the creation of a commission to discuss the conditions for agreement with management. The strike committee also stated that the strike in the port was practically ended.

Today, at 0120, a group of six persons, made up of representatives of the port and strikers, finalized agreement on a draft protocol defining the conditions for ending the strike in the Szczecin port. This draft was taken by the strike committee members to the strikers for consultation and a subsequent reply.

The voivodship transport enterprise managing director issued a statement at 0030. It reads: In connection with the proposals of the negotiating commission of the striking part of the Dabie depot—which were transmitted to me by phone at 2015 on 2 September—I state: First, in the case of the immediate ending of the strike, all employees can resume work. Second, all problems in the sphere of economic, organizational, and social welfare matters have been resolved and details are laid out in an agreement between myself and the Voivodship Municipal Transport Enterprise [WPKM] Trade Union employees in Szczecin and nonaffiliated representatives of the working departments. All WPKM employees are bound by this agreement.

[Signed] WPKM managing director Andrzej Anczykowski.

Warsaw Updates Strike Scene

LD0309100688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Workers at the Szczecin port have formally broken off the strike, but have still not left the area of the port.

Strike action at the Szczecin Dabie bus depot continues.

Bus Depot Strike Ends

LD0309105388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] The strike at the Voivodship Municipal Transport Enterprise bus depot in Szczecin ended today at 1000 [0800 GMT]. The strikers accepted a statement by the enterprise's director, who undertook not to dismiss them from work and to bring into effect some of the economic and social-welfare demands, which were agreed on 2 days ago with the trade unions and representatives of enterprise departments which were not on strike. By 1100 a special commission had taken over the mechanical bay in Dabie. Participants in the strike will be taken home in buses brought in by the enterprise.

On the other hand, in Szczecin Port the strike had practically ended yesterday at 1900. During the night and morning the text of the agreement between the strikers and the management was edited. At 1100 representatives of both sides left for a meeting in order to sign the agreement.

Bus Depot, Port Strikers Head for Cathedral

LD0309105788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, a moment ago we received news from Szczecin on the details of the strike ending. It appears that at 1210 [1010 GMT] groups of strikers from the port went together from the port to the cathedral. They were joined by a large group of strikers from the Szczecin-Dabie bus depot.

Port Board Head Issues Statement

LD0309154088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The strike at the Szczecin-Dabie bus depot [WPKM] ended today at 1000 [0800 GMT].

[Unidentified correspondent] The Szczecin Port Board, 0930. The heavy equipment which has been blocking the main entrance gate to the port up until now is being removed. The strikers are taking down banners and all the notices saying that a sit-in strike is going on in the port. At the same time in the management building the final formulation of the agreement, which is to be signed in a moment by both sides, is being worked out.

[Sounds of applause] It is 1050. A group of people, they're workers of (Starowka?), who have ended the strike are coming toward the port gate. And here's the next group of people [clapping in the background]

It is 1113 at the port. Representatives of the management are entering with director Jan Wieclaw at the head. You are leaving the port, director. What's the position, because we heard bravo being shouted.

[Wieclaw] A statement was made. It is a statement...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Signed by both sides?

[Wieclaw] No.

[Correspondent] No.

[Wieclaw] No, no. A unilateral statement, dealing naturally unilaterally with the matter of enormous grievances against the management of the enterprise for such, as I presume, adherence to the legal principles during the negotiations.

[Correspondent] But, director, at what stage are you finally? The strikers are leaving the port?

[Wieclaw] Yes, yes, they're leaving and that's the biggest success. Other things are going to be clarified in the coming days. [church bells, cheers, clapping and the singing of Sto Lat, a traditional celebration song, and loud chanting of Solidarnosc] It is 1232 exactly. Those who left the gate of the port and the WPKM bus depot in Dabie are approaching the cathedral now.

[Unidentified speaker] Just after leaving the port gate, the managing director of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Board issued a statement. We read in it inter alia: I inform you that as of 4 September the Szczecin Port will resume normal work. The crews of individuals departments ought to report for work according to their work shifts on the following dates: Department of Bulk Cargo Transloading, 4 September 1988 starting at 2200; Department of General Transloading, 5 September 1988 starting at 0600; the remaining departments and services on their shifts on 5 September 1988. [passage omitted with telephone numbers for information] signed by the managing director of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Board, Jan Wieclaw. [passage omitted]

'Roundtable' Talks, 1 Sep Demonstration Reported

LD0509180388 Warsaw PAP in English
1507 GMT 5 Sep 88

["Incurably Destructive Elements"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5—The illegal strikes in Poland have abated. Preparations are continuing for a "round table" according to a formula proposed by General Czeslaw Kiszczak. That is without any pre-conditions as to the subject of the talks or the participants. Excluded from the offer were only those who reject the legal and constitutional order of the Polish state.

On the eve of the 49th anniversary of the outbreak of the second World War, the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Law-abidingness, Public Order and Social Discipline held a preliminary round of talks. Lech Walesa was a partner in one of these important meetings.

During the 8th PUWP CC Plenum General Jaruzelski stressed: "We repeat to the point of weariness—we are not asking who comes from where...the hand is still extended ...worthy of attention transformations are taking place in milieux which until recently looked askance at reality, organized boycotts, adopted the position of total negation. We are following the further processes of reassessment with attention. The passing of time works like a centrifuge. On the one hand—it multiplies the number of realistically thinking Poles, who are guided by concern for the country's future. On the other—it rejects incurably confrontational elements..."

Just a few days after the plenum, on September 1, a group acting under the label of illegal organization of the so-called confederation for an independent Poland marked the successive annniversary of their existence. On the streets of Krakow it demonstrated its hatred towards the political system and its protest against the fundamental principles of Polish foreign policy on which the security of our country and its borders is based. The group voiced slogans which hits out both at alliances, as well as the very existence of the Polish state. These slogans, however, were not received with positive interest by passers-by. The forces of law and order did not intervene.

But this demonstration and the streets' reaction to it show where the boundaries of national conciliation lie.

Sila-Nowicki Hopes on 'Roundtable' Talks

LD0409225688 Warsaw PAP In English
2220 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 4—Attorney Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, once a Solidarnosc adviser and at present member of the Consultative Council at the president of the Council of State expressed hope that the expected "round-table" talks should end successfully.

Taking part in a TV programme during which he answered questions from young journalists of the press, radio and television Sila-Nowicki introduced himself as a person "uncompromising in his striving for a compromise" and one of the main architects of the Kiszczak-Walesa meeting.

Sila-Nowicki stressed that Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, whom he described as an excellent negotiator and no.2 in this country, to the full extent kept his guarantees concerning the security of striking workers.

The lawyer also expressed a supposition that a new electoral law for the Sejm could make one of the topics of the "round-table" talks. The new electoral law could lead to a situation when activists of former Solidarnosc would run as candidates in the elections to a nationwide body which the parliament is. Asked about positive changes which took place in Poland over the recent period, Sila-Nowicki said that he included among them the freedom of speech and the freedom of press which caused that the official press is in this respect competitive to unofficial publications of the so called "second" circulation.

While speaking about the economic reform, the attorney stressed that for its success necessary is social activeness such as that which gave rise to Solidarnosc at the beginning of its existence and such activeness, enthusiasm and devotion as were demonstrated by the society in the first postwar years.

On democracy, he said that it is difficult to learn and this could be proved by the example of Solidarnosc from the years 1980-81.

Speaking of himself, Sila-Nowicki said that in the Stalinist times he had been one of those condemned to death and as the only one from the group of eight political prisoners had been pardoned thanks to his family ties with Feliks Dzierzynski.

Messner, Others Meet Voivodes, Workers on Plenum

LD0209200088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] This morning an important event is being observed in our region. A meeting of the voivodship socio-political aktiv is taking place in Katowice with the participation of Premier Zbigniew Messner. The introduction and implementation of plans based on the decisions of the Central Committee's eighth plenum are being discussed. The meeting is being led by Manfred Gorywoda, candidate member of the Central Committee's Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party in Katowice.

Zygmunt Muranski, on the other hand, is meeting today with workers at (?Bielsko-Biala Elan). During the visit, which started nearly an hour ago in the first talks with workers, problems of the enterprise's work crew were raised.

This morning at 0830 in the voivodship party's committee in Katowice, Stanislaw Weglinski, a member of the Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission, started his consultations. Several dozen people up to now have addressed him with their problems.

It is not just Silesian society which is continuing to wait for favorable news from the "July Manifesto" mine. In the meantime, on the surface of the mine not much has changed. The strike is continuing. Everyone is tired of the strike. Those occupying the mine are not holding further talks, but are prolonging a situation which is no longer comprehensible to anyone.

More on Messner Meeting on Reform

LD0209200988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner met with representatives of social and economic interests and also with the party aktiv in Katowice. The discussion was businesslike. It was to the point and concerned subjects of immediate relevance. Tasks resulting from the eighth party plenum were discussed and conclusions were drawn from the conflicts in the mines of Katowice voivodship.

Market difficulties are giving rise to justified social discontent. The shortcomings of reform result from the fact that not everyone supports its radical formula. Conflicts in the mines have an economic basis. The development of the mining industry is imperative, resulting from the situation of our national economy.

Further Report

LD0309005288 Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2—Members of the party and state leadership met on Friday with representatives of workforce at factories in different regions of the country. The topics of discussions were conclusions stemming from the 8th PUWP CC Plenum, chances and the need for national agreement, the socio-political and economic situation in the country.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski met with workers of the Cegielski factory in Poznan. While answering the questions, he said that inflation is a serious disease. It would be too simple if it could be annulled by a decision of a single person or a government. It is being blended with social issues. When we want to stop it and we formulate such plans, they are not meeting with common approval. The example here is last year's referendum. Not only the government is to blame for the fiasco of the price and income action: The panic at the market, which considerably cut the goods reserves, also contributed to this end, he said.

The authorities can be blamed for underestimating the difficulties which could occur during the price and income operation. Today, one should seek changes in an attitude towards those issues, and we are doing this, he said. Next year, we are planning to halt the price rises even through the increase of some subsidies. But limiting the pay rises is indispensable. These trends will be reflected in the plans which are being under preparations. If this fails, the inflationary spiral will go up. I think that this plan will allow for the proper tax policy cutting down too high incomes in the private sector.

Next, Barcikowski elaborated on undertakings to be carried out with a view to limiting administration and expenditure of the budgetary sphere. He referred to the national agreement and preparations for the "round table" meetings. By taking these initiatives, he said, we must reckon with the fact that this is a complicated road. The agreement can be achieved with those who are also striving for it.

In Katowice, southern Poland, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner met with social and political activists of the voivodship, and next held a meeting with representatives of crews of the Rybnik coal district at the Borynia colliery in Jastrzebie.

Discussion which ensued there was dominated by concern for the fate of the country and normal work rate in enterprises which had been disturbed by the strikes.

Replying to questions asked by miners, the prime minister said that the economic situation had affected the course of events.

One should stop and consider the character of the strikes. It is true that economic issues raised by crews were reflected in postulates submitted. However, political opposition took advantage of the attitudes at collieries to plant its own seed. This should be thoroughly considered.

The fundamental principle of the government policy is, and such should be, cost-and-effect calculation. Meanwhile, many people want to start again, disregarding the rules of the calculation, to subsidize a whole range of unprofitable enterprises.

Advocates of liquidated enterprises can be heard. The reform cannot be gotten through in a painless way, and we seem to forget this, said the prime minister.

When we had predicted difficulties bound to occur within the three-year period of implementing the reform, we received assurance that our actions were the rights ones. And when we all started to sense the difficulties, doubts were born.

A number of issues pertaining to development of the hard coal industry was also raised at Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner's meeting with social and political activists at the Borynia.

Whoever believes, said the prime minister, that (we) can do without development of the coal industry is in the wrong. I do undertand your bitterness and indignation at opinions that reach you whereby the time was high to alter the structure of the economy toward a market-oriented model.

The idea is right. But this cannot be accomplished at the expense of the mining industry. Coal and power resources should be managed rationally. To achieve this end we must modernize entire industry. And this requires vast investment outlay.

The present remuneration system in the mining industry cannot be upheld at the current level. Miners work is hard. Should anyone doubt it, let him descend into the pit. I do admit that miners have every right to feel they have been harmed.

However, this will change the moment a new remuneration system (in mining) is designed.

The government accepts criticism. Nonetheless, stressed the prime minister, I cannot agree with numerous accusations addressed to the government in hot blood. One should have a vision of the future and be aware of conditionalities of the national economy and of difficulties limiting freedom of manoeuvre.

At a meeting with PUWP activists and representatives of economic circles of Szczecin and Western Pomerania Region, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski discussed the political, social and eocnomic situation in Poland and answered numerous questions which pertained to the issues connected with the implementation of the second stage of economic reform, the activities of the PUWP, the questions of trade union pluralism, and the concept of round-table talks as a new proposal for expansion of the platform of national agreement.

At a meeting with the representatives of all the colliery departments of the Polkowice mining district, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski, stated that the recent strikes had been illegal with respect to the way in which they had been staged. Yet, the majority of the raised demands had been justified. And so the problems formulated by the strikers simply have to be resolved. The attitude of the non-striking workers who had also backed the raised demands gave more evidence that the economic postulates were justified.

Could law-abidingness in that situation, Orzechowski continued, consist in sending police forces to clash with the strikers. What would be the consequences of using

truncheons against workers. The fact that Walesa had opposed the authorities, the secretary said, does not mean that we cannot hold talks with him. Fronts are liable to change in politics. If particular persons represent considerable social groups, it is not possible to turn away from them; One has to talk to them in the interest of the nation and the state. For it is not possible to turn one's back on society, Orzechowski, added.

Baka Talks to Shipyard Workers on Industry

LD0509180388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] [Presenter] Successive meetings are taking place between members of the party and government leadership and representatives of workforces in various regions of the country. The subject of the discussions and conversations is the resolutions ensuing from the deliberations of the party Central Committee Eighth Plenum, the need for and chances of national accord and also the sociopolitical and economic situation of the country:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] In the Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia, the meeting of the workforce with Wadyslaw Baka, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is visiting the coast today, has ended. It transpired the meeting was too short for the number of questions that you received from the workforce?

[Baka] Yes, it was too short, but it was very fruitful in any case. This was a meeting useful both for me...[changes thought] I hope it was useful for the participants from the shipyard.

[Correspondent] A lesson for both sides?

[Baka] Yes, a great lesson. I confirmed evaluations for myself and many impressions that I had earlier from contacts with the shipping industry. But what is most important is that our aspirations—I am thinking of the party leadership, the resolution of the eighth plenum—and the aspirations of people, workers, expressed here, in the shipyard, are the same.

[Correspondent] Let us return to one question that must have been set during this meeting—about the future of the Polish shipping industry. How does the secretary see the matter, how does the party leadership see the future of this branch of industry?

[Baka] In the light of what is happening in the world, it is much brighter, more clear, successful, than it was even 2-5 years ago. The need for ships is growing, and simultaneously there is a good chance growing for Poland to become a very important supplier of these ships. South Korea and those south Asian states are producing ships, but the standard of quality of these ships, their ships, is much lower than the Polish. Japan is becoming ever less competitive as the yen is gaining in value and as a result of this Japanese prices are growing fast. And Europe has already lost around 50 percent of its (?carrying) potential. In this situation there exists a real perspective for Poland to have a very good portfolio of orders from around the world and to negotiate beneficial prices, have a permanent, stable, beneficial sellers market for the whole decade. A very important (?thing) is also for us to tidy up our internal matters here, so as to produce in a more efficient way, better organized, faster, so as to exploit to the full these beneficial conditions. I think that a key matter, an absolutely key matter, is to tidy up the labor market; such problems as are associated with the labor market, with the tidying up of supply questions and finally with the economics of the shipyards. So that it b: said unambiguously that...

[Correspondent, interrupting] [words indistinct] (?good) or not?

[Baka] Whether more is given to society by them than is taken, or quite the contrary? At the moment views are very divided. In the shipyards they say yes. Elsewhere they say not; and that is why I feel that we must take the matter seriously, irrespective of the interests of whoever, so that we finally know whether this is a policy beneficial for the production of the shipping industry, or whether it loses. What is the perspective from this point of view? In addition to this, numerous restructuring activities must be undertaken, and still greater activity toward increasing efficiency. And there are chances for this to be a very good, productive arrangement, as the equipment is modern. The capital invested here gives a high level of preparation, a high level of preparation for work. The technical cadres are superb, excellently prepared and the talented Polish worker—all this makes up a great opportunity for the future of the shipping industry. [end recording]

Politburo Members Talk to Workers

LD0209213888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski [Council of State deputy chairman and Politburo member] spent time among the workers at the Cegielski works in Poznan and [Politburo member] Zygmunt Muranski spoke to the aktiv of the Bawelana cotton enterprise in Bielsko Biala.

Kiszczak Meets With Academics

LD3108200288 Warsaw PAP in English 1837 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31—General Czeslaw Kiszczak, Poland's Interior Minister, held meetings and talks here today with Prof. Aleksander Gieysztor—member of the president's of the Council of State Consultative Council [as received], Marcin Krol—the editor-in-chief of the "RESPUBLICA" monthly, member of the United Peasant Party's Presidium and Sejm Deputy Prof. Mikolaj

Kozakiewicz and with the chairman of the Krakow Democratic Party committee, Sejm deputy and rector of the Krakow Mining-Metallurgical Academy, Prof. Jan Jankowski.

General Kiszczak also held a talk with Dr. Engineer Henryk Sienkiewicz.

Urban's 30 Aug Press Conference

AU0609050188 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 88 pp 1, 4

[Transcript of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's press conference for domestic and foreign journalists at the Warsaw INTERPRESS Center on 30 August]

[Text] Urban: Yesterday 3,123 persons continued to occupy factories as strikers. There 1,350 such strikers in the Gdansk enterprises, 1,170 in the port and public transportation in Szczecin, 250 in Manifest Lipcowy in Katowice, and 350 in Stalowa Wola.

Since there are 17,299,000 workers in Poland, the strikers account for 0.018 percent of all workers and for a small percentage of factories.

We should view strike intensity in these terms, without making light of the strike situation. We must remember that strikes make it impossible or difficult for tens of thousands of workers to work. In Gdansk, strikers are additionally increasing the economic ruin of the shipyards, are hindering our trade obligations, and are preventing the import of industrial and consumer goods through the port. The strike in the Szczecin harbor is greatly damaging the crucial political and economic interests of Poland and is especially harmful to our people. We have to re-route vessels to ports in the two German states. We are afraid that this curtailment of the Szczecin harbor's functions may become permanent. The strike will end, but foreign shipping firms may get used to ignoring Szczecin. Solidarity's similar actions in 1981 are responsible for the fact that Poland has permanently lost its previous significance for East-West transit. Sea links have been established away from Poland and a pipeline for Soviet natural gas has been built away from our territory. This has cost us some percentage points in the value of the flow of gas.

The Szczecin port strike is also a blow against the great benefit of peaceful borders in Europe. Our country's the western- and northern-most border locality has become a point of unrest. Bishop Majdanski is so right in stressing this fact in his pastoral letter.

It is unfortunate that strikes in ordnance factories in Stalowa Wola and the northern shipyards are a blow to Poland's defense, that is, indirectly against our credibility as an ally. We regard these facts with all seriousness. Every country in the world takes radical steps when its defense is at stake, and no one should be surprised by this in the case of Poland.

The April-May and present strikes have been unleashed by former Solidarity leaders, who already announced strikes in the fall. The Solidarity of 1981, which was a political organization, and now its remnants are actually a party of strikes. Solidarity leaders have always proclaimed that they are against strikes and yet have fomented or supported strikes. Today they also proclaim that they are against strikes, but they have continued to organize them, though with moderate success. They are leaders of these strikes and are trying to keep the strike fire burning in every possible way.

In 1981 Solidarity actually shared power with authorities. The government negotiated almost all socioeconomic issues and many political issues with Solidarity representatives, but Solidarity continued its strikes, although it kept saying that it does not want to have any strikes. This is in its nature.

The recent Central Committee plenum outlined extensive prospects for pluralism, for sharing in public life, and for constructive opposition. New organizational opportunities are being created for the existing variety of political views and for the development of democracy. The people who held various views of the post-Solidarity period and who want to influence the evolution of relations in Poland in line with their own views will be able to take advantage of various legal and effective ways of participating in carving out Poland's future.

We shall develop the pluralism of associations. The recent Central Committee plenum promised to transform public life and structures of state authority in such a way as to create scope for constructive opposition. Alfred Miodowicz said at the plenum that, while retaining the principle of one trade union for one enterprise, it will be possible to make this trade union and its program to suit the views of a majority of workers. Nor is there anything to stop one from freely electing the activists who are trusted by workers and from entrusting them with the leadership of trade union cells. This also means that the existing structures and the informal structures can exist side by side and that new trade union elections can be held. All genuinely trade union activities may have a representation desired by a majority of workers or may be managed by a coalition administration, if this is what election results require.

All these measures require cooperation and understanding on the part of trade unions.

The Western press is being increasingly reserved vis-a-vis Polish strikes, which it welcomed previously. The Western press takes the view that our strikes are a blow to the favorable development of East-West relations and have a jarring effect. DAGENS NYHETER, which has always attacked our authorities with virulence and declared its love for Solidarity, carried this Gdansk dispatch: The strike is not universal, it has also petered out in Gdansk. Can anyone assume that this strike can win? Is it not merely a desperate attempt like the strike in

the south of the country?" Further: "The so-called news emanating from the local strike committee situated in Father Jankowski's parish is very limited. No one knows anything. Father Jankowski thinks that he should be awarded the Nobel Prize for his humanitarian activities. Very soon the entire country will be tired of the war between Walesa and General Jaruzelski, which at times seems to be a purely personal war as demonstrated by the incident when the portrait of Urban, the government spokesman, was hung on the shipyards' fence in an undignified manner."

DAGBLADETT writes: "Poland will not break out of its vicious circle. In the course of a dramatic week, distinctive cracks could be seen in the liberal image of the Jaruzelski regime as a harbinger of Gorbachev's reforms. That regime has created its image with the help of small and persevering steps. No one in Warsaw is surprised that when citing the Western press, the official media ominously report that Polish events may become a liability for Georbachev's policy. This is no doubt a warning for strikers and one of the many cautions against the consequences of unlawful actions, cautions are legion every day. However, this does not make those predictions any less correct. Polish strikes and demonstrations that have interrupted public calm are grist to the mill of adversaries of reforms not only in Moscow, but also in East Europe. For them those demonstrations and strikes are proof that glasnost continues to open flood-gates, which will soon be impossible to close." These were quotations from the Swedish press.

Dag Halvorsen, NRK ARBEIDERBLADET, Norway: A Norwegian-Polish vessel arrived in Gdansk on Friday, bringing 350 passengers, most of whom are involved in humanitarian assistance for Poland. They were not allowed to land in Gdansk, and gifts worth $2.5 million had to be unloaded in Swinoujscie. The passengers had valid Polish visas and wanted to complete a program in Poland, but were allowed to disembark for only 4 hours in Swinoujscie. The Norwegian public is resentful and keeps asking whether Poland does not need $2.5 million worth of medicines. Could you clarify this painful issue?

Urban: We are very grateful for that gift. It has been accepted by us, and so the goal of that voyage has been fulfilled. It is not our fault that most of the Gdansk harbor is on strike and that those medicines could not be unloaded in Gdansk. There are differences in the validity of visas. In any case every state has the sovereign right to go as far as not respecting even its own visas, if the country's situation is tense. Most probably not all passengers in question came here on a humanitarian mission.

I think that any person traveling to the West from Poland has seen that immigration authorities cancel visas for reasons far less important than the reasons in the aforementioned case and take action in the interest of their countries.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: My daily receives letters from teachers who are not satisfied with the promised wage increases. We are also receiving hints that teachers are talking about striking. Could you tell us how much teachers earn and what the situation in the teachers' community is like? What will the authorities do, if this situation takes a bad turn?

Urban: Teachers are not the only community that has wage claims. This is a natural reaction to the progressive process of inflation, which, unfortunately, continues to outstrip wage increases.

I have already reported that the previous wage increases for teachers have been increased still further, and I hope that the entire scheme will be accepted by teachers as adequate under the present circumstances. We want to appeal to various communities to refrain from wage claims. If we succumbed to various claims and attached estimates, we would have to increase wages to an enormous extent. When a community submits a claim for wage increases, other communities follow suit, and the situation develops in which the original community that has been granted a wage increase is soon dissatisfied with the increase, feels itself in a bad position on the list of wage groups, and begins to complain. It is impossible to print worthless money and grant purely fictional wage increases which have no purchasing value. Such practices are nonsense.

Suitable government agencies will discuss and negotiate all such issues with all the communities concerned. In a word, in line with the present economic program, there must be moderation in wage increases and this moderation should be achieved through negotiations.

Milorad Janovic, Yugoslav Television: Gdansk strikers said that they would not cease striking until the government legalizes Solidarity. What is your personal view of trade union pluralism in Poland?

Urban: My position was defined by the seventh party plenum so accurately that I must ask you to consult this plenum's resolutions and reports. There is no need for me to restate in detail what the country's highest political authority declared and published yesterday.

Ricardo Estariolseseras, LA VANGUARDIA: Minister Urban, could you explain the discrepancy between what you said about the strikes and the statement by Vice Interior Minister Czeslaw Staszczak at the Eighth Party Plenum? You said the strikes were inspired by "Solidarity." Minister Staszczak said that the chain of strikes started in the "Rudna" coal mine, as a result of what he described as a clear, obvious failure by the mine's management to keep the promises it made to the work force in May. Please explain the reason for this discrepancy.

Urban: This is not a discrepancy. The fault lies in the fact that my statement was incomplete. Of course the strikes in "Rudna" and other mines broke out as a result of nationwide economic dissatisfaction and very many unresolved factory issues. The government carried out self-criticism for this and other reasons. Nevertheless, it is also true what I said about political slogans replacing economic ones and about the strikes being organized by special envoys and kept going in a deliberate, organized manner. In any case, the Western press is reporting on this at great length and in triumph.

In a word, there is no discrepancy between the two statements. Vice Minister Staszczak was quite simply discussing the broader and very important socioeconomic background to the strikes and people's great susceptibility to strike action. I was talking about concrete facts, in other words the fact that this background is being exploited for political purposes.

Giulio Gelibter, ANSA: General Kiszczak has proposed talks with various social groups. Is General Kiszczak himself going to hold them, or General Jaruzelski as well? How did the plenum take to this idea?

Urban: Yes, it is General Kiszczak who will hold these talks, although the idea involves "roundtable" talks. As this name suggests, various people will be able to sit down at this table. Right now, preliminary talks are underway in order to establish who is going to sit at this table, including the government side. However, the purpose of using the expression "roundtable" is to keep the identity of the participants discreet.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Last week, Deputy Premier Szalajda said on television that the government bribed the miners in 1985. He meant the increased pay granted for work on Saturdays. His statement angered the miners considerably, especially those who are not on strike right now. The anger was so widespread that the Federation of Miners Trade Unions has sent an open letter to the Sejm marshal, accusing Szalajda of being arrogant, and calling for the Sejm's condemnation of this statement. Although the letter was open, it has not been made public. So how can one say that the voice of the trade unions is becoming stronger and stronger?

And my second question is: Does the government really think that the question of free Saturdays was settled by means of bribery?

Urban: Premier Szalajda has admitted that his statement was inappropriate, and has apologized to the miners. As far as the letter is concerned, I have two remarks to make. First, there are so many letters of protest on the subject of various issues, that only some of them can be published. And whether a particular letter is published or not depends on the newspaper. Normally, letters that the trade unions consider important are published in their periodical ZWIAZKOWIEC [TRADE UNIONIST].

Second, you know very well that it is enough to summarize a letter, and immediately it is included in transcripts from these press conferences. I think that is what you intended.

UPI [reporter not identified]: Do all the strikes have to end before the "round table" talks can start?

Urban: Nobody said they have to end.

Renate Marsch, DPA: You have said that Walesa is invited to these "roundtable" talks provided he stops striking. How is it now? Can the talks start as soon as Walesa leaves the shipyard, or does he first have to tell everyone to stop the strike?

Urban: The situation is as follows. Yesterday, Lech Walesa said he was ready to hold talks with the authorities with no preconditions.

In accordance with General Kiszczak's statement, we are ready to hold "roundtable" talks with anyone who respects the law and proves it by ceasing to take part in the illegal strikes, or, even better, helps bring about an end to them. Therefore one can expect that Lech Walesa will also sit down at the "roundtable." After all, one should look to the future, not the past. What we want is accord accompanied by an end to conflicts in a way that does not insult anyone.

General Kiszczak's idea of holding talks without any conditions with everyone who respects the law is important. I think the start of talks on ways of resolving Poland's problems will be a joint victory. But as Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the Eighth Plenum, this struggle must not be played according to the principle of "all or nothing."

There is nothing sensational or surprising about the fact that Lech Walesa might sit down at this "roundtable." For almost 7 years, in practically every single speech, Wojciech Jaruzelski has said over and over that we do not care where one comes from. What is important is what his present attitude is.

However, Western journalists have been asking me for years what this statement means and whether it also applies to Lech Walesa. And I have always replied that it applies to everyone without exception, in other words Walesa as well.

Before the April and May strike wave, there was an idea of holding "roundtable" talks with the participation of Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski and including Lech Walesa, among others. The April and May strikes postponed this plan. It is an open secret that the possibility of a meeting between General Kiszczak and Lech Walesa was discussed after the strikes ended. But then strikes broke out again, which Walesa, as he himself said, had to take part in, and so the efforts to organize this meeting were in vain.

At present there is a statement by General Kiszczak which the eighth plenum has approved. An end to the strike by Lech Walesa and his shipyard would mean an automatic start to the "roundtable" talks.

Renate Marsch: Does that mean the entire shipyard has to stop striking, or is it enough for Lech Walesa to leave the shipyard?

Urban: I have just said what I had to say clearly enough, so I will repeat it. An end to the strike by Lech Walesa and his shipyard would mean an automatic start to the "roundtable" talks.

Hans Gilinze, Dutch Press Association: Yesterday evening, Walesa said that he would like to discuss the reactivation of "Solidarity" at these "roundtable" talks. Is the government ready to tackle this subject, and when are these talks due to start?

Urban: I do not think you have been following events. General Kiszczak's statement, which forms the backbone of this "roundtable" and is an invitation to take part, contains the following sentence: "I impose no conditions about the subject of the talks or about its participants." In other words, the subject of the talks is open and any topic can be discussed. We have already expressed our stance vis-a-vis the subject of your question during the eighth plenum and, even earlier, in a government communique.

Disa Hastad, DAGENS NYHETER: Does the government expect that all the topics will be discussed at the "roundtable," or are some preliminary meetings also planned, for example with Walesa?

And second, could you tell us who else can take part in these talks? Has the church and OPZZ been invited? What other partners can there be?

Urban: It is difficult to forestall organization, but that is not the most important matter. Organizing the "roundtable" is quite a complex issue. A useful role is being played by mediators, people of good will, who are holding talks with intending participants in the future talks.

Various suggestions concerning participants are reaching us. Walesa's statement is such a suggestion, as well as the ideas from other people wanting to take part. I think it will be necessary to hold negotiations on the composition of this "roundtable," so that it may be as representative as possible. And not too large, of course. The OPZZ certainly has a major role to play in any talks on the subject of Poland's future.

Jackson Diehl, THE WASHINGTON POST: Will Lech Walesa's presence at this "roundtable," if he takes part in it, mean that the government admits he represents a social movement or a broad cross section of public opinion?

Urban: I think that will depend on the talks themselves and what Walesa says. Depending on what he says, the talks may be more representative or less representative.

Giulio Gelibter, ANSA: From what you have said, it appears that the recognition of "Solidarity" and trade union pluralism might be discussed at the talks between Kiszczak, Walesa, and whoever else happens to take part in them, because you said that there are no conditions. However, the plenum's position is clear. You have confirmed, Miodowicz has confirmed, and General Jaruzelski has confirmed that the government position is clear—one trade union in one plant, and hence there the subject of pluralism is not foreseen. In that case, why discuss this topic? Do you think there might be a change in the government and party position vis-a-vis pluralism and "Solidarity"?

Urban: Look, Rakowski and Ciosek are talking at an oblong table because there are no differences in opinion among them that would necessitate a round table. "Roundtable" signifies differences in views, and these are the differences in views that you were kind enough to mention. However, it does not seem precise to say that the subject of pluralism is not foreseen. Miodowicz did speak out on the subject of certain forms of organization, pluralism in fact, but where the principle of one trade union per factory would be preserved.

In my introduction today, I defined this concept of trade unions very precisely. This is quite a lot for a start. We do not foresee any change of position, but nevertheless—without waiting for the "roundtable" to start—we are already looking for a compromise, within possible limits of course. I think that if I outlined a certain trade union concept in line with Alfred Miodowicz's plenum speech, I did so not in order to hide these concepts in my pocket and use them as cards during the "roundtable" talks later, but to present them without delay.

Kity McKinsey, DETROIT FREE PRESS: Could you tell us exactly what you intend to achieve with these "roundtable" talks, and how many people are meant to take part?

Urban: We intend to discuss various points of view in a wider circle of participants than any so far, and our chief aim is to find a platform of accord for the economic reform and attendant political reform; to seek a consensus for the concept and outline of the reforms. As far as numbers are concerned, it is difficult to say and difficult to imagine.

Jackson Diehl, THE WASHINGTON POST: Could you elaborate on what General Jaruzelski said about a patriotic council? He said this council is supposed to be formed out of the present Consultative Council. Does that mean every member of the Consultative Council will automatically become a member of the patriotic council, or is the patriotic council something completely new?

Urban: Such a council could take shape according to a concept worked out by the "roundtable." We do not have in mind some mechanical transformation of the Consultative Council into a council of national accord, the proper name for it. The point is merely to use the experience gained by the Consultative Council as a springboard and inspiration for forming an institution with a broader representation, higher prerogatives, and a bigger role in public life. All this conforms to our principle of evolution, in other words starting with small steps, then taking bigger steps, and thus checking the suitability of all forms in practice.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Is the "roundtable" that General Kiszczak spoke about the same one that Czyrek spoke about, or are there two separate "roundtables"?

Urban: No, there is only "roundtable," though we do have many tables of this shape should they be needed.

Kay Withers, Baltimore's THE SUN: I do not think you answered the question when the "roundtable" talks can be expected. And could you tell us the expected agenda? Obviously, the "round table" will first have to discuss introductory matters, then detailed topics, then topics such as the parliamentary question [a possible second chamber in the Sejm] or this new patriotic council. Will these talks take place before the next Sejm session, or during it? What I mean is, in what way do you expect progress to be made.

Urban: I'm sorry, I'm searching for an earlier sentence to use as a reply to your question. "An end to the strikes by Lech Walesa and his shipyard would mean an automatic end to the strikes." That is my answer concerning the date of the meeting.

However, as far as the agenda is concerned, I said that this depends on the "roundtable" participants.

Alma Kadgracic, ABC News: You have said a lot about this "roundtable" and what can happen in it. You have even outlined an agenda. Today is Tuesday, and the time is 1315. Do you think the strikes could end tomorrow and the "roundtable" talks begin soon after? Are you an optimist or a pessimist?

Urban: I am unable to reply. Today, I am neither an optimist nor a pessimist, because I really do not know if the other side really wants the accord it claims it wants.

Franco Vittano, Italian Press Agency: I would just like to ask what the difference is between pluralism and the confrontational pluralism which General Kiszczak mentioned. Does it mean that pluralism is confrontational, but in a positive sense?

Urban: Pluralism means difference, and confrontational pluralism means a difference that leads to a clash between the various elements that make up this pluralism, in other words confrontation.

Jackson Diehl, THE WASHINGTON POST: Why has the government chosen General Kiszczak to hold these talks? So far he has only been responsible for internal affairs and law and order. Why should he be chosen to hold such political talks, and not Premier Messner, for example?

Urban: One can ask why this one is chosen to hold these talks and not someone else. General Kiszczak is minister for internal affairs, chairman of an important government committee with broad powers, and a member of the party leadership. And he is a good, effective negotiator.

Marzenna Guz, Radio Polonia: The bodies we are talking about today, such as the "roundtable" and the proposed council for national accord, are they to be opinion-forming bodies, forums for a friendly exchange of views? Does the Polish Government foresee in the future any legally guaranteed form of constructive participation by the opposition in Poland's political life, such as reform of the election system, reform of Sejm elections, or a greater number of nonparty deputies in the Sejm?

Urban: I object to the term "friendly talks," because this implies that the talks would deal with shallow topics. The seventh and eighth plenums have already presented the outline for changes to the system of state authority, an expansion of the Sejm's political composition, and the creation of a second chamber. Talks on other plans like this are also foreseen, for example on a Council for National Accord, which could be the source of various ideas, for example about a change to election rules.

I am rather surprised that this question should come from a Polish journalist, who presumably had less difficulties than foreign journalists had in reading J. Czyrek's report, W. Jaruzelski's speech, and other eighth plenum documents.

Daby Stewart, AP: Answering Mr Diehl's question, you said that Kiszczak's authority stems from three sources, in other words the party, the government, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. But in what position is General Kiszczak to hold these talks? As a representative of the party, or the government, or the Ministry of Internal Affairs? And who chose him?

Urban: If you mean his position at the roundtable, I take it you mean a sitting position. As far as who chose him is concerned, the eighth plenum confirmed this choice, on the basis of a statement which General Kiszczak did not, after all, make independently. He was duly authorized to make this statement by the bodies to which he belongs, in other words the Politburo and government.

Alma Kadragic, ABC News: Perhaps one way of solving the problem of "Solidarity," which, as we know, is illegal, is to redefine "Solidarity" and call it an association. After all, there is meant to be greater freedom for associations.

Urban: Madame, I do not think it is honest to change from a trade union to a sociopolitical movement, and then from a sociopolitical movement to an association. I think clarity is called for here, and the new law on associations will say what is an association and what is not. There is a fundamental difference between a trade union and an association, and not just a legal one.

Jackson Diehl, THE WASHINGTON POST: You mentioned the possibility of a change concerning trade unions, but still within the limits of one factory, one trade union. Does the government think this would necessitate any change to the trade union law as Miodowicz suggested, for example to make it easier to call a strike?

Urban: No, it does not necessitate any change to the trade union law. That would be an internal union matter. The change to the law mentioned by Alfred Miodowicz applies to something completely different, in other words the procedure for setting strikes in motion.

Baka on Outcome of 8th Plenum, Reform

LD0409173588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Studio interview with Prof Wladyslaw Baka, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by unidentified announcer, on 4 September—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Two very important events have taken place this week which affect our economic life and the future of our economy. The eighth plenum made a critical analysis of the reform's implementation up to now, and also the extraordinary Sejm commission which assessed how the government utilized the recent months. There was also very critical discussion there. Referring to these two events I am talking to Prof Wladyslaw Baka, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Professor, I would like to start with a matter which I believe is not sufficiently noticed generally: that the eighth plenum showed that the philosophy of the party's influencing the government is changing. Practically speaking, various concepts were submitted at this plenum and a clear direction was demarcated; however, the solutions belong to the government. Have I articulated that well?

[Baka] I think that's just how it should be and you have expressed it perfectly correctly. The direction drawn up should be so unequivocably that its implementation creates what is really intended. That is why in accepting the principle that the rule of unity of powers and responsibility ought to be adhered to ruthlessly, the party and its apparatus should not interfere in decisions currently being made, and in making government undertakings which are aimed at the implementation of the political and economic line drawn up by the party more precise.

[Announcer] But even at the eighth plenum the government was trying to hide behind the Central Committee. It wanted the Central Committee itself to make some kind of decision which would force the government to proceed in a certain way. I am talking about the proposal to freeze prices and wages.

[Baka] Well, such a reaction or that way of behaving is deeply rooted in people's minds, actions, and in their way of thinking. It's been like that for years, and that's exactly how this strange habit got started. The intervention by the party on the government's action resulted in attempts being made to gain approval for various or direct actions and this led to a situation where the degree of responsibility for making a decision declined because responsibility was spread. That was both advantageous and the disadvantageous to state economic administration representatives. Advantageous because it created its own kind of safeguard, disadvantageous because for ambitious and talented individuals it was in turn inhibiting. Now we do not have the slightest doubts which principle in practice ought to be decisively adhered to—namely those are the assumptons, those are the guidelines, the line which is formulated on a basis of a feeling for the social moods, aims, and aspirations. The party draws up the program and entrusts the government with implementing it.

[Announcer] Yes, but that which results from the eighth plenum for the goverment is however above all an attempt to mobilize those decisionmaking circles of the state to the famous and very popular slogan of economic consolidation and to intensify restructuring, and is is not being successful. In other words, it is as if it is a controlling action of the committee if the Central Committee considers that the government is implementing the reform principles in an imperfect way and is carrying out its duties which result from the resolutions of the 10th congress, in an imperfect manner.

[Baka] Not entirely. If the political and social assessment indicates an economic consolidation should be carried out, then the unification of material forces, social factors, and motivation is imperative.

[Announcer] We've only just realized that now?

[Baka] Well, if you want to carry out an historical analysis of that we can devote the remaining part to that matter.

[Announcer] You'd rather talk about the future, yes?

[Baka] No, perhaps I'd rather talk about the past, all the more so because there are many very interesting matters. However, from the first question I understood that you were interested in the future.

[Announcer] I am interested in the future. Thus perhaps let's say...

[Baka, interrupting] Exactly, to go back to that matter. If, on the basis of an assessment of the socio-economic situation and needs the political leadership of the Central Committee comes to the conclusion that the social mobilization and consolidation is imperative around these most important aims, that ceases to be a executive technique which is an important political assumption toward realizing the party's program; and also because it is known that if that principle is not carried out, the whole program is in doubt. That's why it is no longer a question of implementation, of whether to prepare a consolidation plan or not to prepare a consolidation plan. It is a question, an important question of a political character, of strategy. The basic characteristic is strategy.

[Announcer] Professor, I would like to return to the seventh plenum for a moment. During the seventh plenum a plan to implement the decisions of the sixth plenum was passed. In this supplemented plan there is a recommendation that the government ought to prepare the initial principles for the next 5-year period. Is it really possible that there are no such assumptions yet?

[Baka] You will allow me to adhere to the principle—the party directs and the government governs; and I'm directing you to the premier or deputy premier as that's a question for them. Thank you very much.

Papers on Ministers Council Session, Roundtable

LD0309093388 Warsaw PAP in English
2305 GMT 2 Sep 88

["Press Review"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 3—Today's national newspapers carry the information on the Council of Ministers meeting presided by Zdzislaw Sadowski. They summarize the current situation in the country highlighting the fact of growing normalisation.

Frontpage prominence is given to the meetings of the party and state leadership members with the workers of various enterprises in Poland.

Newspapers publish on home columns the letter by the ombudsman to the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto] miners. Both on frontpages and inside columns the national press carries commentaries and utterances of various personalities on the "round table" meetings.

Foreign columns give special attention to the information on Banjers rejecting UNCTAD suggestion on reduction of the debt by 30 per cent, and report on Iran-Iraq talks resumed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries utterances by three prominent Polish scientists under a common title "What Shape of Agreement," and a commentary "Interrelation", where it is underlined that the "round table" talks suggestion would be a starting point for creating wider, also institutionalised frames for political pluralism and the participation in public life of the constructive opposition.

ZYCIE also continues a series of articles "Europe 2000".

Rector of the mining and metallurgy academy in Krakow Jan Janowski who was one of those whom Gen. Kiszczak met to discuss the "round table" meeting said in an interview for ZYCIE WARSZAWY today:

"We persist in bringing the clash of opinions with opposition beyond the structures of authority: Somewhere to a forum of PRON or consultative councils of different levels. This is a very convenient formula for the opposition and a very inconvenient and even dangerous one for the authorities. The opposition acting this way does not bear any responsibility: It can say anything it wants and forward different proposals and that is all.

"This is why I think that today it is imperative to guarantee the representation in the bodies of authority for delegates of different circles, groups, associations etc.—with a clear defining who is assigning them. Wouldn't the number of, let us call them independent, candidates for the elections to the peoples councils have been bigger had it not been for the fact that they did not want to receive a mandate with the recommendation of the ruling party."

Referring to the recent PUWP CC plenum Janowski said: "I still miss a clear determination of principles which are the basis for (national) agreement and attracting to it a group of people linked with the opposition or those who to-date assumed a wait-and-see attitude. We are saying today: We are in favour of pluralism but till now this is but a watchword.

"On August [figure indistinct] this year, that is on the 8th anniversary of signing the Gdansk agreement,the extended secretariat of the "consensus" dialogue group held a session which forwarded a postulate to set up in Poland a government of national confidence, and a motion to broaden the autonomy of higher schools and make it possible for independent student federations to act," Leon Brodowski, a social politician, member of the PRON National Council and member of the secretariat of the "consensus" group told ZYCIE WARSZAWY today.

"The model of democratic and personalistic socialism is being shaped in front of our eyes. I am sure that, in the 21st century, this would lead to the creation of a two-party political system within the whole socialist community. I think it would be the best method of preventing new severe social and economic crisis," Brodowski opined.

For the time being, "an indispensable condition of effectiveness (of the system of exercising power) is the functioning, next to the hegemonic party, of genuine and dynamic front of national agreement which should fulfil two basic tasks: To be a platform for negotiating the rules of the game for Polish pluralism—and this requires the legalization of a constructive opposition within, the socialist system—and to create conditions for society's self-organizing for organic labour as it was understood in the 19th-century tradition."

5 Sep Ministers Council Session Reported

Council, Presidium Resolutions Reviewed

LD0509233688 Warsaw PAP in English 1901 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 5—During a meeting here today the Council of Ministers, in line with the decisions passed during the 8th PUWP CC Plenum and those made by the government last week, reviewed proposals of effective actions aimed at improving the market situation and the servicing of citizens in government offices, institutions, trade and service enterprises, banks and so on, as well as eliminating formal-legal, organizational and economic barriers in the functioning of the national economy.

Putting in Order Law [subhead]

The Council of Ministers adopted a draft on the abrogation of the 1952 decree on trade and industrial supply turnover products. The annulment of the decree will be synonymous with the elimination of redundant regulations based on it. The necessary minimum of legal regulations concerning the trade and industrial supply turnover is contained in the 1982 law on socio-economuc planning.

The draft law will be submitted by the Council of Ministers to the Sejm.

The government also adopted a draft law on planning the balance of payments and on Poland's foreign debts and obligations. The draft envisages the widening of the Sejm's control over the financial turnover with foreign countries and—in partuicular—the degree of the indebtness of the national economy.

The Council of Ministers decided to:

—Urgently prepare a concept of the de-monopolization of the procurement and processing of farm products,

—Eliminate the formal and organizational limitations in the taking over on a lease basis of economic units,

—Exempt from income tax the carrying out by farmers of occassional agricultural services with their own equipment,

—Enable the participation in hard-currency bidding of units from the private secetor,

—Introduce the application of obligatory price reductions in the case of the non-observance of norms of goods for which official prices have been set,

—Enable the suspension of the production of products of glaringly low quality which may pose a threat to health, life or the natural environment or cause economic losses,

—Apply economic sanctions for bad quality production to units from the non-socialized sector of the economy,

—Amend pension regulations to enable earlier retirement—after 30 years of work irrespective of age—for women who are bringing up handicapped children,

—Modify the principles of the functioning of the alimony fund so that payments made out of this fund are automatically valorized.

A meeting of the government Presidium was held immediately after the Council of Ministers ended its session today. The participants reviewed the assumptions of the law on managing workforce resources. The Presidium also evaluated the development of biotechnology and its forecast until the year 2000. Furthermore, they discussed the threats existing in transport and communications, as well as the indispensable countermeasures. The Presidium also acquainted themselves with the state of preparations for the construction in Warsaw of a new international airport.

Council Accepts Draft Economic Laws

LD0509184488 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The government has met. Activities favoring improvements in the market situation and in the servicing of citizens in administrative offices and institutions were discussed. The elimination of barriers to the national economy's functioning was discussed. These were the fundamental subjects of the meeting, now for details:

The Council of Ministers has accepted the draft law on lifting the decree of 1952 on the management of market and supply goods [artykuly obrotu towarowego and zaopatrzeniowego]. This legal act is a remnant of the epoch of command management of the economy. It is thus contrary to the principles of reform. The government has also accepted a draft law in which there is

envisaged, among other things, the widening of the Sejm's control over payment turnovers abroad and especially the degree of national indebtedness.

The Council of Ministers has decided to prepare an outline for the liquidation of the monopoly in the procurement of agricultural crops and in agricultural and food processing. The deadline is 30 Septemebr, and Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski is in charge.

The formal and organizational limitations on the acceptance as agencies of economic units are to be removed by 15 September. Responsible are Ministers Bazyli Samojlik and Jerzy Jozwiak. Minister Bazyli Samojlik is also responsible for making possible participation in hard currency allocation auctions by units of the nonsocialized economy. He has a deadline of 15 September.

A decision is to be made by next Thursday on the possibility of suspending the production of products of glaringly low quality that can threaten health, life, or the natural environment, or cause economic losses. Responsible is Chairman Janusz Maciejewicz. He is also penally responsible for low quality of production from private enterprises.

One more deadline set by the government: by 30 September the retirement regulations are to be revised. Women bringing up handicapped children will be able to retire early, after 30 years work, irrespective of their age. Responsible is Minister Ireneusz Sekula.

Sejm Economic Reform Commission To Meet 9 Sep

LD0509162388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The Sejm Extraordinary Commission for the Control of the Implementation of the Economic Reform is to meet again on 9 September to listen to the reports of extra experts. In the immediate future its four subcommissions will concern themselves with gathering further materials. One more meeting of the commission is envisaged in the middle of the month, which will conclude with an assessment.

Daily Reports Eighth Plenum Resolution

AU0309165688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 88 p 1

[Resolution adopted by the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 29 August]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee reaffirms its desire to continue the policy of socialist renewal, economic reform, democratization, and accord. Greater consistency leading to a radical acceleration of changes is needed. The tasks defined at the sixth and seventh plenums must be fully implemented. We will firmly execute this implementation. Half-hearted activity and superficial changes, to say nothing of open neglect, violation of the law, and destructive activity, will not solve Polish problems.

I. [Roman one] Underlining the unfavorable development of the socioeconomic situation, the Central Committee stresses that the source of the failures and consequent social dissatisfaction lies not just in objective difficulties, but also in a lack of effectiveness in implementing the reform. The unsuccessful prices-incomes operation served to disrupt the market, increase inflation, and boost incomes unjustifiably. No socially tangible results were achieved in combatting bureaucracy, incompetence, and procrastination in the resolving of inflated social problems.

Taking advantage of society's increasing impatience, the organizers of the illegal strikes immobilized production in over a dozen plants. Great social and material losses occurred. Regardless of the motives guiding the strike participants, this form of protest is destructive in nature. With strikes one can only cause poverty; with lawlessness one can only sever social ties. The economy cannot be a tool of political struggle. Law and order is and must remain the foundation of the state. The Central Committee firmly opposes attempts to destabilize the life of the country and undermine the policy of accord, and firmly condemns the inspirers and organizers of the illegal strikes.

We express our recognition for the huge majority of work forces who, despite the difficulties and despair, did not give in to the strike calls. We thank the members and aktivs of the party, trade unions, Union of Polish Socialist Youth, workers self-management bodies, managerial cadres, and all those who counteracted a spread of the strikes and curbed the effects thereof.

The Central Committee approves the assessments and tasks contained in the Politburo report and in the final speech by PZPR First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and expresses its support for the paths of policy and suggested action presented by him.

II. [Roman two] The Central Committee states that the most urgent task at present is to mobilize all forces and resources in order to improve market supplies, to halt the rising prices, and to overcome the dangers to the population's standard of living. It is necessary to speed up the implementation of the seventh plenum decisions. It is essential to step up activity and execute the implementation of decisions aimed at increasing supplies of goods to the market and guaranteeing a continuity of sales of basic food and industrial commodities. Party organizations and cells are obliged to encourage and support initiatives aimed at increasing the production of market goods and improving the functioning of trade and services.

The Central Committee asks the Council of Ministers to immediately introduce changes to the mechanisms that shape prices and incomes in order to counteract inflation and improve the provision of goods and services. It is also essential to further reduce budget expenditures and increase financial discipline in every sphere of the economy.

The government, acting in concert with the OPZZ; the National Union of Agricultural Circles and Cooperatives; and representatives of other socioprofessional groups, should accelerate work on a general restructuring of prices and incomes policy. The state-social commission for prices and incomes policy should commence its work by the end of September.

The Central Committee considers it essential to prepare by the end of November a plan to consolidate the national economy during the 1989-90 period. This plan should contain clear, socially comprehensible lines of socioeconomic policy, especially paths of action aimed at improving the standard of living, eliminating the causes of inflation, regaining market equilibrium, and strengthening the zloty. This plan should also contain concrete undertakings leading to a faster development of housing construction and food output, greater savings of fuel and energy, scientific progress, and profitable exports. The plans for these undertakings should be prepared by the relevant administrative bodies and social teams of experts at the same time.

The PZPR Central Committee reaffirms its stance vis-a-vis the economic reform. Its basic provisions that were adopted at the ninth congress are unshakable. The main provisions of its second stage are also correct. However, it is necessary to carry out more quickly essential adjustments and changes to certain systemic solutions that have not proved themselves in practice. It is also necessary to give the reform process greater impetus.

The Central Committee believes that, in connection with the work on the abovementioned consolidation plan, the Council of Ministers should do the following within the next 3 months:

—Decide about changes and adjustments to the system of financing enterprises, system of incentives, system of prices, and other systems;

—Eliminate superfluous legal regulations in order to permit a factual development of economic initiative in all sectors of the economy in accordance with social needs and the provisions of the reform;

—Abolish intermediary bodies in management whose existence is not justified by the economic reform;

—Radically accelerate the process of closing down economic units that are chronically inefficient;

—Introduce the principle of personal responsibility of managerial cadres for difficulties and obstacles to the reform and for insufficient energy in implementing it.

III. [Roman three] The PZPR Central Committee reaffirms its desire to continue the democratic changes to Polish political life, the development of civic rights, and the perpetuation of rule of law. The party will reinforce its coalition with the ZSL and SD, which also includes associations of lay Catholics and Christians. The Central Committee considers the most important national political task to be the establishment of a broad coalition with pro-reformist forces and joint activity with all those who see the need to and want to take active part in the work of transformations. The Central Committee expects from PRON and its signatories, support in establishing the greatest possible alliance of adherents to the reform. It is convinced that the Roman Catholic Church, which possesses a feeling of responsibility for the state of the country and people, will help in the formation of this alliance.

The Central Committee expresses its support for the idea of creating a council of national accord which, using the experience and achievements of the State Council's Consultative Council, could become a forum of work on plans for the next Sejm, including work on new rules according to which the tenth Sejm would be elected, and work on establishing a pattern of social representation in our parliament. With the Sejm's approval, this council could consider the question of creating a second parliamentary chamber and the office of President of the Republic, and carrying out other reforms in the state sphere. The Central Committee authorizes the Politburo to undertake work in connection with this initiative.

The Central Committee shares the view contained in the report by the chairman of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline Commission regarding an immediate start on talks with representatives of various social and professional milieus.

The Central Committee renders its firm support to the reborn Polish trade unions, and expresses its desire to consolidate their role as defenders of workers social and professional interests and guarantee their partnerlike relations with the state and economic administration. The Central Committee is in favor of examining and implementing with the trade unions, and with the participation of the relevant bodies, all initiatives which enrich the trade union model in Poland, meet working people's expectations halfway, and do not lead to divisions and struggles inside work places.

The PZPR Central Committee considers it essential to further consolidate workers self-management bodies and create conditions for their energetic activity. Among other things, it is essential to eliminate the unjustified legal restrictions on these bodies in some branches of industry.

The Central Committee declares that self-management by higher educational establishments should be increased, especially self-management by students. These should have greater possibilities of developing independent academic and social activity. The student community should have a greater right to associate, within the framework of the legal order in our country.

The Central Committee is critical of the activity so far aimed at improving the functioning of public services and eliminating bureaucracy and a soulless approach to citizens' affairs. It insists on an earlier end to the reform of local bodies of state administration.

The Central Committee places all party bodies under the obligation to review in the nearest future the major problems besetting workers and initiate possible and essential activity in order to resolve them. The Central Committee asks the trade unions, workers self-management bodies, youth associations, and state and economic administrative bodies to take part in this review.

The Central Committee places the Politburo, PZPR Deputies Club, and party organizations under the obligation to firmly implement personal responsibility by party members at all posts for the full performance of their tasks, and asks party control bodies to take part in this process. The higher one's position, the higher are one's duties and responsibilities. The Central Committee places all the opinions and conclusions stemming from the eighth plenum debates at the disposal of the Sejm Extraordinary Commission for Economic Reform Affairs. The PZPR Deputies Club is obliged to use these as guidelines when assessing the government's work.

The Central Committee asks all social milieus, citizens, and members of organizations and associations to actively support the activity aimed at halting the unfavorable trends, overcoming the crisis phenomena, and paving the way to socioeconomic development. Poland's fate depends on all of us.

The PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 28 August 1988.

USSR's Gerasimov on 'Poland To Solve Problems'

LD0509174388 Warsaw PAP in English
1654 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 5—In connection with the recent events in Poland Gennadiy Gerasimov, the head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told PAP:

"Soviet society follows with attention the information coming from Poland—our ally and neighbour. Television, radio and the press inform the public about the development of the situation in your country extensively and in an efficient way.

"The causes and effects of the socio-political and economic situation which had arisen were analysed in detail during the recent PUWP CC plenum which became an important event in Poland's life. The plenum also specified the party's actual goals in these complex conditions.

"According to press reports the discussion during the plenum had a sharp, critical and self-critical character. The plenum's participants in a realistic way approached problems of lively importance.

"As the PUWP CC First Secretary, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, correctly stressed in his address to the plenum- - tensions pass but problems remain. These problems, however, cannot be solved by strikes. 'Even the most difficult of them must be solved by way of patient dialogue'—we share Comrade Jaruzleski's conviction that Poland will solve its problems."

Ceausescu-Grosz Meeting Assessed as Positive

AU0209182288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 2 Sep 88

["High Appreciation for the Results of the Romanian-Hungarian Summit"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/9/1988—The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met on Friday, September 2, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee discussed a number of economic questions, as well as issues related to the international activity carried through by the RCP and the Romanian state. In that framework, emphasis was placed on Romania's determination to intensify its activity placed in the service of the development of economic, technical, scientific and other collaboration among European states, to make its active contribution to the assertion of the peace and disarmament policy, to the successful course of the Vienna meeting on confidence-building.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on his working meeting in Arad on August 30 with Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved of the activity the party general secretary and president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu carried out on that occasion and was highly appreciative of the way that he reiterated the RCP's stance on the questions approached during that meeting, which was called upon RCP's initiative.

Special appreciation was expressed for the fact that during their talks the two leaders considered their responsibility before their parties and peoples, the need for the Romanian and Hungarian peoples that, for centuries on end, have lived in the vicinity of each other, to develop their collaboration and friendship and, by joint agreement, showed that to imply that prime place should be given to questions and fields where identical or very close stances exist. In the case of more general or more specific questions, where differences of views still exist, further action should be taken to better understand them, to bring positions and viewpoints closer to one another.

In that context, the special significance was underscored of President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessment during the summit dialogue that the resolution of various economic, social and cultural problems in one country is the full responsibility of the party and government in the respective country and that the development of socialist construction and the confidence they will enjoy with the respective people—the only one that may judge whether the policy promoted by the party in its country is good or not—depend on the way in which they solve problems.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the exchange of opinions at summit level, which proceeded in open, constructive spirit, highlighted the joint wish to work for the resolution of the problems that cropped up in Romanian-Hungarian relations, to find ways to further expand those relations, starting from the principles enshrined in the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration, from the interests of the two parties, of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, for the development of cooperation and good neighbourliness, in the mutual benefit, in the benefit of their economic and social progress, of the rise in welfare, materially and spiritually, of socialist construction in Romania and Hungary.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the understandings reached opened fine and broad prospects to the Romanian-Hungarian cooperation. In that respect, emphasis was placed on the fact at during the talks it was agreed to further expand economic, technical and scientific collaboration, cooperation in and specialization of production, in various forms, to expand cooperation in the cultural area, in tourism and other fields, to intensify contacts and exchanges of opinions and experience, exchanges between journalists' organizations, too, which will contribute to better mutual knowledge, to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the meeting and talks between the two leaders should give impact to the activity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Romanian people and the Hungarian people, for the strengthening of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness, in the fight for socialist construction in their countries, for progress, security and peace in Europe and the world.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated the determination of the Romanian Communist Party to do everything possible for the development of collaboration and the strengthening of Romanian-Hungarian friendship and expressed its belief that that was in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of their active cooperation in the work of building the new system, of their growing welfare and civilization, of the general cause of socialism, of cooperation and peace in Europe and the world over.

Unanimously approving of the results of the summit and of the conclusions reached on the occasion, the Executive Political Committee endorsed a program of measures for the implementation of the understandings reached for the development of the Romanian-Hungarian links of friendship and collaboration.

Hungarian Press 'Attacks' Harm Relations

AU0609085088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 88 pp 1,2

["In the Interests of Friendship, Cooperation, and Good-Neighbourliness—an End Should Be Put to the Tendentious, Malevolent Actions That Run Counter to Requirements for Developing Romanian-Hungarian Relations"]

[Text] These days, the CC of the RCP Political Executive Committee discussed and approved the results of the Arad meeting and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

As is known, the Political Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the Romanian Communist Party secretary general's initiative to propose a meeting to the MSZMP general secretary in order to discuss the state of Romanian-Hungarian relations. The initiative was prompted—as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the Arad meeting—by the fact that attacks and defamatory actions directed against Romania, the Romanian people's achievements, our party and state policy of socialist construction in the Hungarian press had intensified lately. In organizing the meeting, the demand to put an end to these actions was considered, as was the damand to find ways for a normal development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, for strengthening friendship, cooperation and good neighbourliness between the two countries and peoples. The talks held during the meeting and their results strongly proved how just and useful the initiative of the secretary general of our party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, was.

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania take the view that there are no problems between Romania and Hungary. The relations between our two countries are founded on the principles laid down in the Romanian-Hungarian treaty of friendship and cooperation, in other international agreements. Tendentious coverage and commentaries directed against our country in the Hungarian press and in other media have only created artificial problems that lead to tension and can in no way serve the interests of the two peoples to live in understanding, cooperation and good neighbourliness.

During the Arad meeting, the general secretary of our party referred to a number of facts that show that the Hungarian press, the mass media in the Hungarian People's Republic in general, distort the situation in Romania in their coverage, and give accounts that are not real, including accounts of the program of modernization and organization of the settlements of the country, of improvement of the Romanian people's living standards. Related to that, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu clearly stressed during the meeting, that those are internal matters, the resolution of which is the exclusive concern of our party, of the Romanian people, which alone are in a position to decide on them and solve them.

As a matter of fact, the MSZMP general secretary himself, stating his agreement with that principle, underlined during the press conference in Arad that he is "of the same opinion as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that it is our peoples that should judge and assess our policy."

To our surprise, even though attention was drawn during the meeting and agreement was reached on faithful information concerning the realities in either country, a number of publications in the Hungarian People's Republic, including the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, the press organ of the CC of the MSZMP, published articles which, in their substance, by distorting facts, leave the impression of dissatisfaction with the fact that the meeting took place and agreement was reached during it for both sides to take action in order to overcome the problems in the Romanian-Hungarian relations, and to develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

After the meeting, the Hungarian press—becoming the echo of hostile, chauvinistic and nationalistic circles and groups—has continued to cover in a distorted way the realities in Romania, including the situation of the Romanian citizens of Magyar nationality, although it is well known that the Romanian Communist Party democratically solved the national question long ago, in the spirit of socialism, by achieving full equality among all the citizens of our homeland.

We believe it is no secret to the Hungarian press that in many countries there are big differences and discriminations, that there are many serious problems awaiting solution which concern the right to work, to education, to the working people's free and equal assertion in social and political life. These are problems that could be discussed at length, including the extent to which the Hungarian citizens of Romanian or another nationality in Hungary are ensured the conditions for equal assertion in the economic and social life—and to whom difficulties are created by the economic reform in that country that affect their standard of living. However, we start from the fact that these are problems to which solutions should be sought by the party and government in the neighboring country.

It is a fact that nobody can deny that in Socialist Romania, as a result of the consistent implementation of our party's just policy of harmonous growth of industry, of the forces of production across the territory, of economic and social advancement of all the zones and settlements of the homeland, all working people, whatever their earlier or more recent ancestors, enjoy the

same rights and liberties, take advantage equally, without any discrimination, of the growth of the economy, science, education and culture, including of the use of their mother tongue.

Even though the Hungarian side stated at the meeting that, as a result of the discussions, the question of the modernization of Romania's towns and communes was better understood and an exchange of delegations was even agreed upon in order to better grasp what the situation in each country really was like, it is hard to understand that the Hungarian press has continued to discuss the matter, to distort it and to speculate on it. The Romanian people are outraged by such gross attempts to falsify the Romanian realities and denigrate the Romanian policy, and most firmly disapproves of such practices. To faithfully inform and show how things really are, to work for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation, and not to sow hatred and discord among peoples is a basic duty of the press, that also the journalists in Hungary certainly know.

At the Arad meeting, including at the press conference, the secretary general of our party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, clearly emphasized that the problems of socialist construction are problems that concern each country, each party—and on that principle the MSZMP general secretary, Comrade Karoly Grosz, expressed his full agreement. It is the right of each party, of each people, to decide its own ways and methods of building the new society, its internal and external policy free from outside interference. No one can be allowed to teach lessons on how the problems of socialist construction in this or that country should be solved.

If we were to discuss the policy of one party or another, we also ought to show that we, that Romanian Communist Party, our people do not agree with many aspects of the economic reform in Hungary, the consequences of which are negative and affect the working people's living standard such as inflation, price rises and a higher cost of living, marked unemployment, lack of housing, and the like.

In consideration of all this, would it not be better that the press, the mass media in Hungary concern themselves with the problems in their country, instead of engaging in speculations and insinuations concerning others? As far as Romania is concerned, it would have been normal, and in the spirit of the good relations, of respect for the truth that the press, the radio and television in Hungary cover the decisions of our party and state to raise the incomes of all citizens, show that the small incomes were increased by 32-per cent, which is the evidence that the systematic improvement of the people's living standard, materially and spiritually, is an essential, inseparable facet of our socialist construction policy.

At the same time, the Hungarian press leaves it to be understood that the understandings made at the 1977 top-level meeting in Oradea and Debrecen have not been fulfilled because of our country and deliberately passed over the fact that no more top-level meetings were held precisely because of the Hungarian side, because Hungary's representatives did not take action to fulfill those understandings since they did not wish to, but came with unrealistic, exaggerated pretentions that could in no way be taken into consideration. These problems are well known and we need not go into detail. It would have been natural that also that matter be fairly covered by the Hungarian press and show the cause, as to who is responsible for the failure to fulfill what was established at the 1977 meeting.

The Hungarian press makes a big fuss over the fact that the joint commission of historians or that of cultural cooperation have not met lately. The fact is that, without consultations between the historians in the two countries, as it was agreed, a so-called History of Transylvania was published in the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as "studies" and articles abounding in distortions and tendentious interpretations of the Romanian people's history. Or, to take up another aspect, the Hungarian press claims that tourist exchanges would be affected because of the Romanian side. Does the Hungarian press not know that the tourist bodies in the Hungarian People's Republic raised obstacles to the growth of tourism, claiming that Romania should pay the difference in tariffs resulting from price rises in the neighbour country in consequence of inflation? What can justify the claims of the relevant bodies in the Hungarian People's Republic that prices for Hungarian tourists be different from those for tourists from other countries? As is known, the tourist organizations in our country, like those in other areas, are set on the principle of self-management and self-financing, and they must comply with the legal provisions, in that respect.

It is surprising and completely unacceptable that, even though these questions were discussed at length and clarified at the Arad meeting, and common points of view were arrived at, the media in the Hungarian People's Republic should ignore the agreements and continue to disinform the public, raising difficulties in the path of implementing the understandings, of developing the friendly and good neighbourly relations between our countries.

Starting from the wish to do everything possible and carry out the Arad understandings, the CC of the RCP Political Executive Committee adopted a program of measures for the translation into fact of the understandings made by common agreement during that meeting, for the strengthening of Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation.

But it is normal and natural that both sides make efforts to fulfill the agreements, and the press, the other mass media have a great role and a great responsibility in that respect. One should not confuse or take amiss the Romanian people's hospitality and spirit of goodwill, its wish to have good relations with all peoples, including

with the neighboring Hungarian people. Insults and slanders can only greatly damage the relations between the two countries, darken and unfavorably affect the prospects that the Arad meeting opened up. Therefore, would it not have been better that, in the spirit of the top-level understandings, representatives of the press in the two countries meet, discuss and establish together what action to take in order to better and properly to cover realities in our countries, so as to contribute to a better mutual knowledge, to rapprochement and to the strengthening of Romanian-Hungarian friendship?

As the secretary general of our party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, said during the meeting and at the press conference, and as the communique of the Political Executive Committee stressed, the Romanian Communist Party is determined further to do all it can for the development of Romanian-Hungarian cooperation and the strengthening of Romanian-Hungarian friendship, assessing it to be in the best interests of the two countries and peoples, of their active cooperation in the building of the new system, of improving the welfare and standard of civilization of their peoples.

By firmly setting the relations with all the states on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage Socialist Romania, the Romanian Communist Party think it is normal and natural that whenever problems arise in the relations among states, they should be discussed openly from party to party, from leadership to leadership, always starting from what is common and serves the rapprochement and understanding among peoples and that by a concerted effort, ways be sought for a constructive settlement of the problems on which opinions vary. The major interests of our peoples—that have been neighbours for many, many centuries—require that action be taken by both sides with the highest sense of responsibility for the permanent development of cooperation and friendship, of active working together in a spirit of mutual regard and respect, for the benefit of the work of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Ceausescu Meets PLO Leader 'Arafat

AU0209180388 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, met today with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who paid a visit to our country. During the meeting, the sides exchanged detailed views on the latest Middle East developments and on ways and means to solve the situation in that region and achieve a just and lasting peace in that part of the world.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman briefed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the new aspects of the Middle East situation and on steps taken by the PLO to solve the existing complicated problems and to establish peace in that region.

Reiterating the Romanian people's determination to further support the Palestinian people's struggle to fulfill their legitimate aspiration, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized once more the need for further initiatives and actions to gradually resolve the Middle East problems through political means and negotiations and to establish a just and lasting overall peace, on the basis of: Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war; the resolution of the Palestinian people's problems, by recognizing their legitimate right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state; and ensuring the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all states in that region.

More on Meeting

AU0209194288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 2 Sep 88

["Nicolae Ceausescu Meets Yasir 'Arafat"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/9/1988—On Friday, 2 September, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview views were exchanged at length on the latest developments in the Middle East, on the modalities of solving the situation in the region, of achieving a lasting and just peace in that part of the world.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee informed about the new elements that had cropped up in the evolution of the Middle East situation, about the steps taken by the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to settling the existing complex problems and establishing peace in the area.

Reiterating the Romanian people's determination to further support the Palestinian people's fight for the attainment of its legitimate aspirations, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed on this occasion too the need for new initiatives and actions meant to contribute to the phased-out, political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East problems, to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problems through the recognition of its right to self-determination—to an independent Palestinian state included—the guaranteeing of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region.

The RCP general secretary and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee assessed that under the current circumstances efforts should be stepped up to organize, as soon as possible, an international conference under the UN aegis, on the Middle East issues to be attended

by all the sides concerned, including the PLO—the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people—Israel, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council.

During the talks Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the permanent support Romania, the party general secretary and president of the Republic personally grant to the just cause of the Palestinian people, to a constructive settlement of the Middle East questions and the establishment of a lasting peace in that region.

At the end of the talks the two leaders assessed their productive character as they fall within the framework of the fine ties existing between the RCP and Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples—and expressed their belief that the present meeting would contribute to the further growth of bilateral links, to mutual interest, in the interest of security, understanding and peace in that region and worldwide.

The meeting was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Tudor Postelnicu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Present were also 'Abdallah Hurani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Ismail Ahmed Mohamed [as received], charge d'affaires of the PLO representation in Bucharest.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Ceausescu, Wife Depart for Visit to Kenya

AU0509125388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0732 GMT 5 Sep 88

["Flashnews"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/09/1988—In the morning of September 5 the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu left for an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Kenya at the invitation of that country's president, Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi.

Romania's president is accompanied on this visit by Stefan Andrei, Romanian deputy prime minister, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

Official Visit Begins

AU0509192588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 5 Sep 88

["Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu Starts Official Goodwill Visit to Republic of Kenya"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Nairobi, AGERPRES, 5/09/1988—The official goodwill visit President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania pays together with Mrs Elena Ceausescu to the Republic of Kenya, as guests of that country's president Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, started on September 5.

The visit, the first ever paid to Kenya by a Romanian head of state—is an important moment in the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, equally accounting for yet another telling expression of Romania's active foreign policy, of wide opening and collaboration with the countries in Africa, with all states of the world.

The presidential aircraft landed at the festively adorned international airport Jomo Kenyatta in Nairobi, at 16:00.

By the plane ramp, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were most friendly and warmly welcomed by President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi.

The two heads of state cordially shook hands, expressing their joy at meeting on the hospitable soil of Kenya.

Socialist Romania's distinguished messengers were presented with fine bunches of flowers.

The Romanian president introduced the personalities accompanying him on the visit: Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, the other officials.

In turn, the president of the Republic of Kenya introduced to the distinguished Romanian guests J.N. Karanja, vice-president of the country and minister of home affairs and national heritage, and his wife, Robert J. Ouko, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, the other Kenyan officials present at the airport on the arrival ceremony.

After the official ceremony held in a festive atmosphere, and after the presentation of the high military honours, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mrs Elena Ceausescu were seen to the official lounge of the airport. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania was invited there to sign the visitors' book. Then they made for the official residence assigned to the distinguished guests for their stay in Kenya.

The official file of cars traversed the main thoroughfares of the Kenyan capital. Tens of thousands of capital residents warmly and sympathetically greeted the highest messengers of the Romanian people.

At the residence, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with President Toroitich arap Moi. Once more, the confidence was expressed that the new summit dialogue would go down as a political event of outstanding importance for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Kenya, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration internationally.

Official Dinner in Nairobi

AU0509192688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 5 Sep 88

["Official Dinner"—AGERPRES headline]

(Text] Nairobi, AGERPRES, 05/09/1988—On Monday, September 5, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu attended a dinner given in their honour by the president of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich arap Moi.

In the attendance were Stefan Andrei, Ioan Totu and the other officials accopanying the Romanian head of state.

Also present were the vice-president of the Republic of Kenya, J.N. Karanja, the speaker of the National Assembly, Moses Kiprino arap Moi, executives of state bodies and members of the Kenyan Government, other officials.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Nairobi were also present.

During the dinner, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi and President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

The toasts highlighted the special significance of the visit Romania's president is paying to Kenya, the importance of the new summit dialogue for the development and expansion of the Romanian-Kenyan manysided collaboration and its rise on to a higher stage, the belief that the continuous strengthening of friendship and collaboration between the two countries served the interests of the two peoples, of peace, cooperation and understanding in the world.

PEC Examines Plan Fulfillment, Price Evolution

AU0209190088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 2 Sep 88

["Meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/9/1988—Gathered on Friday, September 2, under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed a series of questions related to the activity carried out for the implementation of the plan targets for this year, as well as to the actions taken and measures needed to eliminate shortfalls and ensure the integral implementation of all plan indicators. In that framework an analysis was made of reports on the fulfilment of the plan for August and the measures for the integral fulfilment of plan provisions for September and for 1988 as a whole, the steps for the integral implementation of the programme of organizing and modernizing production processes.

Members of the Executive Political Committee in charge of the activity of various economic sectors, the prime minister and other members of the government, first secretaries of county party committees took the floor in connection with those problems and informed about the stage of plan fulfilment.

In light of the data supplied it was considered that although superior results had been obtained in August as compared to the same period last year, some important sectors of the economy had certain shortfalls which put achievements below existing requirements and possibilities, below plan targets. It was requested that firm measures be taken to radically improve the entire activity for September, to make up for the arrears and rhythmically achieve physical production, fulfil all plan provisions at high quality and efficiency levels. It was asked that special attention be paid to the achievement of export, the ensurance of all conditions for the on-time delivery of high-quality products under the contracts with foreign end-users.

As regards investments, it was asked that special attention be paid to step up the rate of construction-assembly works for the on-time commissioning of the new units and the soonest possible fulfilment of the approved technical-economic indicators.

Next, the Executive Political Committee debated the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the first semester of 1988. Emphasis was placed on the fact, that, in that period, the prices in the economy were below the planned limits, which illustrates the correctness of the measures set by the party and state leadership for the ensurance of the stability of all categories of prices, as well as the sound character of the national economy.

The Executive Political Committee requested that further action should be taken to strengthen discipline in the area of prices, to improve them and provide for their evolution within planned limits.

During its meeting, the Executive Political Committee also analysed a report on the livestock of cattle, pigs and sheep at the end of the first semester of 1988. As compared with the February 1, 1988 census, livestock of all species is larger, and, as to the same period last year, the livestock of pigs is larger and the livestock of cattle and sheep smaller.

In consideration of the existing situation, the Executive Political Committee asked that the firmest measures should be taken to boost livestock—of cattle and sheep in particular.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the application, in the first semester of 1988, of the law of control over the source of the assets acquired in an illicit manner.

In consideration of the situation outlined, it was requested that action be taken more firmly to apply and strictly observe socialist laws, the principles of ethics and equity in all the areas of the social life, to safeguard and develop socialist property. The aim in the activity as a whole will continue to be to create a mass opinion against tendencies towards acquiring assets and incomes without work, by unfair means, to identify and hold responsible those who commit acts of corruption and speculation, those who get incomes they did not work for and live a parasitical life.

Velika Kladusa Teachers End Strike

LD0509094988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0647 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Velika Kladusa, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Approximately 450 elementary school teachers in the Velika Kladusa municipality have ended their several-day-long strike. Lessons began on time today for the 9,000 primary school children of this municipality. This decision was made at a meeting of the primary education workers' trade union of the Velika Kladusa municipality after the teachers' demands that brought about the work stoppage had been partly met. The teachers will be paid somewhat more than the 20 percent difference which was deducted from their personal incomes in May, June, and July. They will also receive the full amount of 280,000 dinars for their August personal incomes.

The teachers are sticking to their demand that their personal incomes be increased by 70 percent from 1 September. If this demand is not resolved by 20 September they will again go on strike.

Mostar Teachers Strike for More Pay

LD0509130988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Mostar, 5 Sept (TANJUG) —About 13,500 pupils at Mostar elementary schools today learned that school has been postponed "until further notice". The reason is a strike by about 500 Mostar teachers, who are dissatisfied with their low personal incomes (which average about 300,000 dinars), and the poor material status of schools in general. Mostar teachers are seeking a pay increase, and the return of 280 million dinars of their resources which were diverted to the collective fund of the republican self-managing community of interests for primary education under the recent self-managing transformation of elementary education in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Mostar teachers strike was announced by the trade union organization of associated elementary schools, but unfortunately children and parents were not given timely information on this. This has led to chaos. It was hardest for school beginners, as the teachers did not wish to set a precedent by giving them their long-awaited first school lesson.

Workers Dissatisfied With Talks Outcome

LD0509190788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)—Some 500 workers, mainly women, of the textile factory Sloga of Zrenjanin (Province of Vojvodina) this morning demonstrated in front of the Yugoslav Assembly in Belgrade because of low wages. The factory employees have an average monthly salary of 220,000 (around 73 U.S. dollars).

The Sloga employees are on strike the sixth day running and came to Belgrade after rejecting a proposal by the factory's management to raise earnings by 50 [words indistinct] percent. The workers' spokesmen pointed out that the factory has operated well over the past 20 years and exports around 60 percent of its products. The workers are demanding that the interventionist law on wages which prevents large wage hikes despite good results. [sentence as received]

Chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour Janko Obocki and Vojvodina Premier Jon Srbovan spoke to the Zrenjanin workers. It has been concluded that a solution to the workers' demands be sought within the framework of the factory and the Vojvodina government representatives be present at the discussions.

Obocki announced that the federal government would soon analyse the controversial wage law whose implementation of late has resulted in increasing numbers of strikes, due to conditions of high inflation. In six months, since the beginning of the year, Yugoslavia has recorded 799 strikes in which some 150,000 workers have taken part.

The Sloga workers, although dissatisfied by the outcome of the talks in Belgrade, returned to Zrenjanin.

Miners Demand 100-Percent Pay Increase

LD0209210388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Summary] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—Some 140 miners from the Zajaca antimonite mines near Krupanj, the only mine of its kind in the country, arrived today at the Serbian Trade Union Council Headquarters to demand, on behalf of their 1,200 colleagues, a 100-percent increase in personal incomes. The Zajaca miners stopped work yesterday. They indicated in talks with trade union and executive council representatives that they will not resume work until at least the issue of personal incomes is resolved. The miners also called for financial assistance from the republican fund for the underdeveloped republics, an assessment of the mine's viability, changes in management, and an investigation of corruption in the work collective.

Police Officer Charged in Prioress Attack

LD0209211288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Pristina, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—The district public prosecutor in Pristina today ordered the detention of police officer Ahmet Ljatifi who assaulted the head of the Gracanica Monastery, Prioress Tatjana Todorovic, on 28 August.

The Public prosecutor has charged Ahmet Ljatifi with the criminal act of endangering the rights of a member of another nation, nationality, or ethnic group.

15,000 at Solidarity Rally in Crvenka

AU0409192188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Nikola Bulatovic report—portions recorded]

[Text] The time for solving the Kosovo drama and the Yugoslav crisis as a whole has run out, in the same way that it has run out for those who led the country into the present situation. This could be one of the messages from today's great meeting of solidarity in Crvenka which was attended by more than 15,000 people from the whole of Vojvodina, Serbia and Kosovo. The meeting was organized by the SAWP and youth and veteran federations of this multinationality community. Nikola Bulatovic has the details:

The people have yet again said what they think about the situation in Kosovo and the country as a whole. Today this happened in the multinationality Crvenka where representatives of 27 peoples and nationalities live. On the speakers' platform today there were representatives of Hungarians, Serbs and Montenegrins and Ruthenians and there were representatives of the other peoples and nationalities among the 15,000 who attended the rally. Therefore, this meeting was the best rebuttal to all those who want to describe mass expressions of people's dissatisfaction as single-nationality gatherings. After all, this is what Dragoslav Filipovic, Crvenka SAWP Local Conference president, said in his speech:

[Begin Filipovic recording] They say that these meetings are single-nationality gatherings. [chanting and booing] No one in his right mind could say that about this meeting today because Serbs, Montenegrins, Croats, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Poles, Moslems, and representatives of many peoples and nations have all gathered in one place. [cheering and indistinct chanting] This meeting can be called a single-nationality meeting if this implies that Yugoslavs are gathered here. If this is so, we are proud of this. [cheering] [end Filipovic recording]

Filipovic warned that time had run out for promises and the stances and conclusions which had not been implemented and that the deadline for solving the Kosovo drama was now, as the people would not accept any other deadline. He wondered why we haggle with those who are selling off the country and added that the people were justified in considering as enemies all those who, [word indistinct] in their armchairs, turn their back on what is happening in Kosovo and the country.

The Kosovo drama is slowly but surely coming to a head, particularly after the weak and compromising 16th session of the LCY Central Committee. The separatist movement is firmly inclined toward everything that prevents Serbia from being organized on the principles of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and this includes a part of the Vojvodina leadership, said Mihail Ribak from Klina, who spoke on behalf of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and Metohija.

On behalf of the veterans, Mila Svilar condemned the disunity of the party leadership, as well as the (?deafness) of individuals whom the people had called on to resign. The Crvenka veterans do not support the attitudes of Petar Matic, said Svilar, and demanded that not only political but also criminal responsibility be apportioned to those who behave in the same way.

The student Vera Jankanje spoke on behalf of young people who worked together for this meeting to be held.

[Begin Jankanje recording] Today we are [word indistinct] not only to express solidarity with Serbs, Montenegrins, and other nationalities in Kosovo, but to tell all (?illegal) oppressors, nationalists, separatists, and cowards: [cheering and clapping] Today we are here but tomorrow expect us in any part of our Yugoslavia to preserve harmony, peace, love, and brotherhood and unity in our community. [end Jankanje recording]

This student of Ruthenian nationality warned that more than 1.3 million young people in the country are looking for work but keep quiet and at the same time more than 300,000 refugees from Albania live in Kosovo, and suggested that all those who arrived after the counterrevolution, as well as those who arrived beforehand if they support the separatists, should move out.

Telegrams were sent from the Crvenka rally to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as to the Paracin families whose relatives died in the road accident near Mostar.

Kosovo LC Said Ineffective at Demonstration

LD0409191188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Crvenka, 4 Sep (TANJUG)—"Our dear guests, citizens of Kosovo and Metohija who have been deprived of your rights, we welcome you with open arms to our environment and we sympathize with your troubles. You are not alone, the citizens of Crvenka are with you. All of us who have come here in such great numbers are with you."

With these words Istvan Nadj, secretary of the Crvenka local community SAWP Conference, opened the solidarity meeting and greeted the several hundred Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and over 10,000 residents and citizens of the municipality of Kula and other municipalities of Vojvodina who gathered at today's meeting.

The center of Crvenka has been decorated and loudspeakers had been installed. Several hours before the meeting, columns of citizens carrying posters, including ones written in the languages of the nationalities of this environment, gathered together. The most common messages were: "Let all children go to school without fear"; "Yugoslav flags in Kosovo"; "No one can divide us"; "A bright sun is shining from Kosovo, we won't give you the land of Dusan": [Serbian medieval emperor]; "We are all from Kosovo". Other posters were seen which made for an atmosphere such as has already been seen at all gatherings up to now. As for slogans, there were shouts of: "Slobodan, freedom"; "One Constitution"; "We want changes"; "Krunic, where are you now?"; "One language, one alphabet"; "Referendum"; "Serbia has risen"; "Emigrants out"; "We will give our heads, but we won't give Kosovo". There were also slogans which were a direct call to arms: "Send the Army into Kosovo"; "We will kill Ballists"; "We will burn the eagles"; "Give us arms"; and others. As well as revolutionary songs the song "Montenegro, Serbia, is all one family", and a song dedicated to Slobodan Milosevic were also sung.

Our leaders should not be bothered by meetings such as this. They must see this as a way of helping to resolve the greatest and most painful problem which has faced this country since the war, said Dragoslav Filipovic, president of the Crvenka SAWP local community conference Presidium, at the very beginning of the solidarity meeting.

Filipovic noted that the just support which is being given to the unequal struggle of the Serbian and Montenegrin people of Kosovo has been added to by the multinational environment of Crvenka, where Serbs, Montenegrins, Ruthenes, Hungarians, Croats, Slovaks, and members of other nations and nationalities live in peace and fraternal harmony.

They say that meetings such as this are meetings of only one nation, but no one who is sane could say that about today's meeting, because here Yugoslavs are gathered, Filipovic continued. He stressed that the struggle against irredentists in Kosovo must, under no circumstances, become an occasion of suffering for the rest of the population in that province. He called on all honest Albanians to stop watching the suffering of their neighbors and fellow citizens with equanimity.

Those who refuse to do this will have to count on being classed as enemies, together with the "bureaucrats who, sitting in their offices surrounded by advisers and colleagues, are looking after their own interests". To these people and to all like them the people of Crvenka say the following: "Don't lay a finger on Tito, don't lay a finger on brotherhood and unity, don't break up Yugoslavia."

We have no other sacred causes and we do not need them. We are preserving them through self-management; we are preserving them through humanity, respect, and the belief that a man is a man and we are the people. This is how we feel, this is what we think, this is what we want, and when we want this those who lead us will have to act accordingly, said Dragoslav Filipovic.

He asked: "Do we have the strength to recognize that in recent years the League of Communists has shown and admitted its powerlessness? Bureaucratic leaders have devided the country up into their own territories. Each one has his own people, his own state, or his own press. Certain leaders do not hold back from calling the people to account, instead of the opposite, whereby the people assess the work of their leaders, the president of Crvenka SAWP local community conference Presidium said among other things.

Mihajlo Ribac from Klina expressed gratitude for the fraternal support and solidarity in this difficult moment. He said that we expect the people of Vojvodina, in the forthcoming public discussion on the constitution of the SR of Serbia, to support in a democratic, public way, and with a plebiscite, the undivided wish of the people of the SR of Serbia should be treated as equal to the other republics in our Federation. He added that gatherings and meetings are nothing more than the unreserved support of the working class and the people for the progressive and revolutionary work of the LC in Serbia and in Yugoslavia in continuing the struggle for a final consolidation.

Only someone who halts counterrevolution in Kosovo and Metohija through action has the human and moral right to demand that we end our gatherings and meetings of solidarity, because these are not the cause but the consequence of counterrevolution, Ribac said. He warned that the Kosovo drama is slowly entering a phase of culmination, particularly since the pale and compromised 16th LCY Central Committee session.

Mile Svilab, president of the local veterans' organization, spoke on behalf of the veterans of Crvenka taking part in the meeting and the citizens from Kosovo. He said that the veterans of Crvenka condemn the disunity in the leaderships of the republics and the provinces, and in the LCY Central Committee. He stated that so many years after the war we have to gather together in order to voice our concern over the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, where genocide reigns over the non-Albanian citizens, and over all honest Albanians. Svilar demanded that Petar Matic should give his place to another veteran.

Youth representative Vera Jankanj sent the following message on behalf of the young people of Crvenka to all nationalists, separatists, and other enemies: "Today we are here, and tomorrow you may expect us in any other part of our Yugoslavia, where we will preserve harmony, peace, love, brotherhood, and unity in our community."

According to Vera, a young woman of Ruthene nationality, no attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army are accidental. By weakening the Army the enemy is striking a blow at the heart of Yugoslavia. She recalled that

yesterday marked a year since the crime in Paracin, since the loathsome act of an Albanian criminal—let us not mention his name—a crime striking at the heart of Yugoslavia.

We call on the youth of Albanian nationality: "Be proud Albanians; do not let the leaders imbued with nationalism lead you to loathsome acts, hatred, attacks, and rapes, which contemporary civilization is ashamed of". This is the message given by Vera Jankanj, who noted that Albanians live in Crvenka too, and it would not occur to anyone sane to rape their children and mistreat their elderly.

She continued her speech by citing the names of Azem Vlasi, Stane Dolanc, Sinan Hasani, Fadilj Hodza, Josip Vrhovec, Bosko Krunic, and Mihajlo Katona, executive secretary of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, who is of Ruthene nationality. She asked: Perhaps this is a list of names which we have drawn up falsely? No, but we can add to the list: Kolj Siroka, Radosavljevic, Stojsic, Matic, and others like them who have brought us to where we are now. The greatest Yugoslav failures are not Feni, Obrovac, or Agrokomerc, but rather the officials and petty functionaries who have driven our mothers into morning queues for brown bread. Such people cannot solve the Kosovo problem.

There is no patience left; Communists and leaders, from the local community to the SFRY Presidency, from the aktiv to the LCY Central Committee, you are facing your final test. We are seeking freedom for every honest citizen in every part of Yugoslavia. Our message to honest Communists is that they should begin a clearing up operation in their own ranks and that they should carry out their tasks, or that they should make room for braver, more resolute, and more capable people. Before you is an Army of 1.1 million unemployed young people who are suffering and remaining silent, while 300,000 refugees from Albania have found accomodation and work in Kosovo, said Vera Jankanj, who demanded that all refugees should be driven out in order to enable the more rapid return of our citizens who were driven out of Kosovo under duress.

A telegram was sent from this meeting to the SFRY Presidency and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, saying, among other things: We demand that the LCY Central Committee, at its forthcoming 17th session, carries out differentiation [diferencijacija] in its own ranks, and names and removes all those whose place is not in the LC Central Committee, and who have shown this and are showing this by their actions, or rather their lack of action.

Smederevo Rally Speeches Attack Leaders

AU0309200388 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] A meeting of solidarity of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins was held in Smederevo this afternoon. By a rough estimate, over 60,000 people from Smederevo, neighboring places, Vojvodina, and Montenegro attended the rally. It was said at the meeting that the workers of this freedom-loving town demand that the forthcoming party plenum should make a unified assessment of the Kosovo situation, name the culprits, and begin making changes and determining the responsibility, above all in its own ranks. Those attending the rally observed a minute's silence in honor of the Paracin people who died in the road accident near Jablanica. Here is a report by Prvoslav Vukovic:

The solidarity meeting in the largest square in the center of Smederevo began with the singing of the Yugoslav anthem. [recording of the roar of the crowd]. Afterwards, tribute was paid with a minute's silence to those who died in the road accident near Jablanica on the last day of August.

Among the many banners above which state and party flags waved and pictures of Comrade Tito and Slobodan Milosevic were carried, the slogans dominated: Novi Sad tears said everything; End of genocide; One cuts off the head of a dragon, one does not threaten it; We do not want a great Serbia, but a united Serbia; The people know what they want; We do not want suitable people, we want capable people.

Ratko Licina, president of the SAWP Communal Conference, first greeted those gathered on behalf of the town of Smederevo. Those who do not want to understand the present should accept the national, historical, civilizing, and self-managing rights, Licina said. He added:

[Begin Licina recording] This rally in Smederevo demands an urgent change in the situation, so that we will, above all, not be divided within the Yugoslav area, that borders will not be closed, and that there will be no disunity in the political leadership of the country. These people have fought and won brotherhood and unity of self-managing, socialist Yugoslavia, and will not allow anybody to reshape and change it. [chanting] [end recording]

Branko Misevic, veteran of the Kosovo brigades, now a resident of Smederevo, put forward proposals for solving the Kosovo problem in eight points:

[Begin Misevic recording] All the legal measures to protect the Serbs, Montenegrins, and other non-Albanian people in Kosovo and Metohija should be applied at once. New Constitutions should be adopted [chanting in the background of the words Tito-party] by 29 November 1989 at the latest. Those emigrants from Albania that have abused our hospitality should be expelled from Yugoslavia. [cheers] All the necessary conditions should be created [chanting in the background] for the return of Serbs, Montenegrins, and other citizens who want to live in Kosovo and Metohija. The province of Kosovo should be called by its original

name, Kosovo-Metohija [cheers] or Kosmet. The decisions of the Bujan conference should be annulled [cheers] at once. [end recording]

Srdjan Gligorijevic, worker of the Smederevo Metallurgical Combine, was frequently interrupted by cheering when he pointed out that those employed in his community, although they are of 24 nationalities, do not know nationalism. They value each other according to work and personality, and not according to religion or nation.

[Begin Gligorijevic recording] We workers expect and demand [cheering, chanting in the background] that the 17th LCY Central Committee plenum should adopt a final and unified assessment on the situation in Kosovo, [chanting continues] name the culprits in the situation and the (?resistance) to changes, and (?should determine responsibility) in its own ranks first of all. [end recording]

Pavle Lukic, veteran of 1941 from the Smederevo region, referred to the behavior of former leaders:

[Begin Lukic recording] [Words indistinct] interviews, statements, and behavior of some people often astonish and irritate us, for it is incomprehensible how far some people would go to defend (?all that have survived). We veterans do not approve the stand of Dragoslav Draza Markovic who recently wrote [words indistinct] and attacked [words indistinct]. (?He cannot be excused by the fact that) he was in the highest positions in the SR of Serbia until recently. (?Draza) bears a share of responsibility for the situation in our republic. Likewise, we do not approve of the behavior of Petar Matic [words indistinct]. [end recording]

A brief message by (Medzaid Demovski) was particularly impressive and strongly supported by the participants of the solidarity meeting:

[Begin (Demovski) recording] As a Shiftar [Serbian word for Kosovo Albanians used] and Yugoslav, a former worker at the steel mill, and now a pensioner [boos mingling with applause], I call all honest Shiftars to assume the responsibility of protecting our brothers, Serbs and Montenegrins, and to help them [words indistinct] and to respect them as brothers and sisters, and the shiftars should not do various misdeeds. [end recording]

Radomir Kapetanovic spoke on behalf of the Kosovo people:

[Begin Kapetanovic recording] We unreservedly strive for true brotherhood and unity, for a healthy togetherness, but we do not reconcile ourselves to a subordinate position in which we have been for some time. The Serbia people do not accept such an insulting and humiliating position and did not accept it under (?more difficult) situations. We do not want any privileges. We want justice. We want freedom. We want peace and a dignified life. [end recording]

The great solidarity meeting in Smederevo which was attended, let us repeat, by over 60,000 people, sent telegrams to the federal the republican SAWP conferences. The telegram which was read by Dragan Rajkovic, secretary of the SAWP Communal Conference, says among other things: We demand that the Kosovo drama should finally be ended and its provokers and protagonists should be most sharply punished. The participants in the meeting demand that all the respective organizations should urgently take energetic measures to stabilize the political and security situation in Kosovo, so that all the people of the province will have their freedom of life and work and their material security equally guaranteed. At the same time, this a struggle for a unified Yugoslavia, for its national, cultural and spiritual equality, for the preservation of the achievements of the revolution, and the development of brotherhood and unity.

Unreserved support was expressed for the political leadership of Serbia and for all the progressive forces so that they may persevere in the changes of the political and economic system and the changes in Serbia's Constitution.

After the rally in Smederevo, more than 1,000 Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo went to Kovin where a solidarity meeting began at 1900.

Smederovo Rally in 'Best Possible Atmosphere'

LD0309210688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Smederevo, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—The solidarity meeting which was held in Smederevo today was conducted in the best possible atmosphere without a single case of excess. This is a unanimous assessment of the SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium and the Smederevo TU Council Presidium, made at the end of the rally.

The joint assessment stresses that at this large meeting in which over 65,000 people participated, the main messages were consolidation of brotherhood and unity, the speedier conclusion of the Kosovo drama, and the strengthening of Yugoslavia. People from Smederevo wholeheartedly welcomed participants from Kosovo, feeling compassion for their troubles.

Only malicious people could take advantage of this meeting, the statement from the joint session stresses. It is also added that Smederevo was proud to be able in this way to express revolt at the long agony of Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo and the slowness in solving the problems in their lives.

Kosovo Protest Meetings Held in Kovin, Vojvodina

AU0309204988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report from Kovinj]

[Text] After the Smederevo rally, which we have reported, the solidarity meeting participants moved to the other bank of the Danube, to Kovin, with all of their

props. Several tens of thousands of people gathered in the center of the town to express once again their unreserved support for the struggle of the Serbian leadership against the ideology of violence, against freedom and dignity of people, and against a doctrine that is in the service of great Albanian aspirations.

After the meeting that began at 1900, the towns of Kovin and Smederevo have become sister cities. It seems that the meeting will continue late into the night.

The Kosovo itinerary leads to Crvenka tomorrow.

Milosevic Upholds Protest Meetings

LD0609020688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0130 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG)—In his closing address to the session of the party and state leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia devoted to the current political-security situation in Kosovo Province, President of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Slobodan Milosevic early today upheld protest rallies staged over the position of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins, exposed to continuous terror by Albanian chauvinists and separatists in the province.

Since July 9, when the first such rally was held in the capital of Vojvodina Province, Novi Sad, a dozen protest meetings have been held outside Kosovo—in Vojvodina, the Republic of Montenegro and the so-called "Serbia proper" (Serbia has two autonomous provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina).

"The stand that gatherings staged by people are unacceptable is simply not correct, because such gatherings have always been the method of expressing opinion of the people, and in the workers' movement we have always been proud of this method," said Milosevic. "There is no will which is more important and more justified than the will of the working people and citizens, and it is therefore the main task of the Serbian leadership to execute that will," he underlined.

The Federal Party Presidency, which assessed the July protest rally in Novi Sad as politically unaceptable, has been openly reserved towards such gatherings.

The party Presidency of the Republic of Croatia warned on Monday that such meetings "create an atmosphere conducive to the flaring up of nationalist passions," while the party and state leadership of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina said that protest meetings were "an additional burden to inter-nationality relations in the country."

Hostile Albanian Leaflets Distributed in Prizren

AU0309203488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Albanian nationalists and separatists have again made their presence known in Prizren by distributing leaflets with hostile content. The leaflets that were stuck to shop windows attack the leaderships of the province, of Serbia, and of the Federation. The Albanians are called to implement the separatists' aims. The last sentence of the rather long leaflet says: The motherland calls us, time does not wait.

The communal Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection denounced this hostile act most sharply.

Bosnians Reject Kosovo Protest Meetings

AU0209162788 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] The Presidium of the Kepublican Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina has discussed in Sarajevo the request by the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins committee that a solidarity meeting be held in Jajce on 10 September. Here is a report by Ljubomir Nikolic from Sarajevo:

There will be no protest meetings and rallies on a national basis in Bosnia-Hercegovina. This is the position taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina at its session yesterday and by the meetings of the republican leaderships of the veterans, the youths, and the trade unions today.

The Kosovo situation and the request to hold a meeting in Jajce on 10 September are being discussed at a session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina that began at 1400. (Dinare Sidovic) and Zdenko Skok, who have spoken so far, have pointed out the harm caused by such gatherings and have stressed the interest of all the people in this republic in the situation in Kosovo and their full understanding of the tragedy of the Serbs and Montenegrins in that province.

The situation must change more rapidly, but this will not be achieved through such meetings, but through consistent actions in realizing the stances and decisions of the highest organs in the country. Gatherings on a national basis in Bosnia-Hercegovina are especially incompatible with its historic essence and the overall experience of the joint struggle and life of the Serbs, Croats, Muslims, and other peoples and nationalities who live in it freely and ("in harmony").

The citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina are concerned about the situation in the country. They have the unity of Yugoslavia in their hearts and therefore they support demands for a quicker change of the situation in Kosovo, and a quicker and consistent implementation of the

conclusions on that province. They are particularly worried because of the aggravation of national relations and the increase of nationalism in the country.

Jajce Town Leaders Condemn Kosovo Serb Protests
LD0509201888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Jajce, Novi Sad, September 5 (TANJUG)—The Jajce town leadership condemned the holding of protest gatherings by Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins outside that autonomous province.

The condemnation was direct opposition to the protest gathering organising committee's request to organise a rally of solidarity in the Bosnia and Herzegovina republic town of Jajce where the foundations of new Yugoslavia were laid in 1943.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina republic leadership voiced the same stand several days ago. It assessed that the organising of single-nationality gatherings cannot be permitted in the multi-national republic.

Today's meeting in Jajce decided to use all political and legal means to prevent the annoucned gathering in the town.

The meeting decided that socio-political organisation leaderships organise meetings with their membership today and tomorrow to gain support for today's decision on not holding a protest rally in Jajce.

The meeting also condemned the "waging of a special propaganda war in the town and its surroundings which was started by members of the protest gathering committee with the intention of winning over a large number of citizens for the Jajce gathering".

The Vojvodina province veterans' organisation leadership sharply condemned the organising of protest gatherings by Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins outside Kosovo today.

The veterans's organisation leadership called for quicker implementation of the decisions of the Yugoslav State Presidency and League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency for resolving the Kosovo situation and for respect of the recommendation on discontinuing protest rallies as a method of combatting Albanian nationalism and separatism and other problems.

The largest number of protest gatherings and solidarity rallies with Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins were held in Vojvodina province, a total of six.

Gatherings in Vojvodina called for changes in the Republic of Serbia Constitution. Vojvodina and Kosovo Provinces are a part of Serbia.

Requests for changes in the Serbian Constitution which would expand the authority of the republic over both provinces are increasingly frequent at protest rallies in Vojvodina as well as requests for dismissing several provincial officials.

The proposed changes in the Serbian Constitution would increase the republic's authority over both provinces in some important fields such as national defence, security, legislature and international cooperation.

In reply to requests to render Serbia equal to Yugoslavia's other republics, one of the participants in the Novi Sad meeting said the republic cannot be equal to the other republics since it has two provinces which the other republics do not. Its equalisation would mean a dissapearance of Socialist Autonomous Provinces.

The meeting also said that the protest rally organising committee had the strong support of some leadership members in Serbia.

Former Vojvodina party head Dusan Alimpic accused Serbian party head Slobodan Milosevic of Greater Serbia pretensions.

LCY's Korosec Urges Vigorous Action on Kosovo
LD0209225688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 1 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav public's demand that the top party leadership should act vigorously in settling the crisis was reflected in a statement made by Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugslavia Central Committee Presidency Stefan Korosec on Thursday, that the "new (September) Session of the LCY Central Committee must be thoroughly prepared." "Otherwise, the conditions will be further aggravated and the League of Communists' reputation impaired," he said.

That was how the party Presidency faced the inevitable need to take into its own hands the "hot potato" of seeking an effective settlement of contradictions where nationalistic egoism is finding an increasingly noticeable expression lately. One indication of this was a talk at today's meeting between Korosec and the representatives of city and municipal party committees in all Yugoslav republics and provinces.

Representative of Kosovo Province Husamedin Azemi urged the putting of an end to the practice of claiming that several truths existed on the situation in the Province. In what country have radical social changes been carried out with the same men, he asked, echoing a question often raised in public debates and numerous spontaneously held rallies, which focused on the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure from Albanian separatists.

President of the Belgrade party organization Rados Smiljkovic said he believed that "opportunism in party ranks, continuing since 1981, is one of the main causes of the crisis." He argued that the solidarity and protest rallies were the result of the fact that "legal institutions do not deal with social problems."

At the session a warning was sounded about a "danger of national divisions as a result of upset internationality relations." It was also said that the "Serbian leadership would lose its mandate if it desisted from the proposed draft amendments to the republic's constitution."

The amendments require, among other things, that the Republic of Serbia, in contrast with the relevant provisions of the 1974 Constitution, obtain all prerogatives of a state, such as the other Yugoslav republics already have. The request is being resolutely opposed by the leaderships of two autonomous provinces within the Republic of Serbia.

Summing up the debate, Secretary of the LCY CC presidency Korosec said that it would be impossible for the top political leadership "to overlook the fact that the conditions in the Province of Kosovo are deteriorating and radicalizing even after the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee.

LCY Presidium on Security Situation

AU0309181688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 88 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug—The current economic, political, and security situation in the country and the tasks of the LC is the theme of today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The discussion is in fact in preparation for the 17th plenum which will deal with the same theme next month.

The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium should assess the adequacy and range of its own action considering that the LCY is increasingly losing the initiative in solving burning social problems, Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his introductory speech. He assessed that if the LC does not have a clear aim and a social message for action, it could be compromised further and there could be a strengthening of uncontrolled elements and action of forces opposed to LC policy.

Stefan Korosec stressed that surely the starting points must be the stances and the orientations of the LCY Conference, at which we were united in deciding that the way out of the crisis was in the implementation of three reforms: economic, political, and a reform of the LCY. The fact is that, in spite of this, social processes distance us from these aims and that the crisis is deepening in the economic and political spheres and has the tendency of being increasingly transfered into the LC itself.

Presenting the fact that the LCY Presidium at its 91st session adopted 967 conclusions written in 335 pages, Korosec warned of the necessity of a realistic approach to economic and political problems in the country, especially as the present complex political situation is particularly burdened with a further aggravation of intranational relations and the growth of nationalism in the country, an increase in social tension, and the spread of political confrontation and undemocratic methods in the search for solutions to certain problems.

Korosec recalled that at the 16th LCY Central Committee session we reiterated that Kosovo is our joint problem and joint responsibility, and that the stability of the country and our future depend on the success in improving the situation in Kosovo. However, according to some data and assessments, the situation in Kosovo has been worsening even after that session. This fact and the difficult economic situation spread distrust of the leading forces in society, the institutions of the political system, and their readiness and ability to solve problems through their action and not just their assessment of them. Therefore I think, Korosec stressed, that we must check some of our appraisals, but we must also conceive political action in order to achieve specific results concerning several key questions which are particularly important for the current political circumstances in the country.

In solving the very difficult and complex economic situation, we must make it clear that there is no departing from the stances of the LCY Conference on the further democratization of society and no departing from our orientation toward a market economy. Of course, we must assess where the limits to social endurance are and how to avoid a social explosion and keep to the basic orientation of economic policy. We must likewise assess whether the May FEC measures are being comprehensively and consistently implemented, where any deviations occur, and what the consequences are. We must sharpen the question of the responsibility of the FEC but also of the republics and autonomous provinces in the implementation of these measures. Korosec assessed that political readiness and the will to reduce inflation gradually is not present everywhere. In this connection, Korosec spoke at length about the trends in general and public spending, the increase in budget expenditures, and about some other aspects of economic behavior.

Speaking about the political situation in the country, Stefan Korosec advocated a clear answer to the question of where Yugoslavia is being led by, on the one hand, further disintegration in society in all areas, and on the other hand, homogenization on a national basis. Self-organization and gatherings of citizens are especially present in Slovenia and Serbia and have the tendency to spread into other areas. The LC must assess the essence of this phenomenon. In the opinion of Stefan Korosec, the self-organization of citizens is an expression of the difficult situation, and of the feeling of impotence,

dissatisfaction, and even distrust of the institutions of the political system and the legal organs. Considering that the process of democratization will continue to stimulate forms of self-organization of working people and citizens and that these forms are exploited frequently and skillfully by nationalists and antisocialist forces, it is necessary to quite clearly assess them. Mentioning some unacceptable slogans which have been heard at the gatherings that have been held, Stefan Korosec expressed the belief that the LC in all communities must react decisively against such occurrences. Korosec then dealt with the role of the information media in the present political situation. Not disputing the progress that has been achieved in the democratization of the press, he pointed out the increasing confrontation among the information media which, as he said, frequently contain much that is irrational.

Speaking about the responsibility of the LCY in overcoming the crisis, Korosec stressed that the question of the initiative of the LC in implementing its own stances and solving key social problems is becoming the key problem. Stating that ideological confusion is spreading in the LCY membership, he cited as a particularly worrying fact the differences in the declarations of certain officials, disunity, and the nonimplementation of the principle of democratic centralism. There have been differences and there will be differences in the future, but they are so politicized nowadays that they cause passions to become inflamed. Korosec said that we cannot build unity on political exclusivity but on the basis of mutual trust and the democratic solving of actual problems.

Dealing with what he called the method of name-calling which has continued after the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, Korosec stressed that it is necessary to assess where this would lead us and what the actual position of the LC would be if this practice continued.

Croatian Veterans Request Matic Resignation

LD0509200188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Zagreb, September 5 (TANJUG)—The leadership of the veterans of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia today asked for the resignation of Retired General Petar Matic, president of the Federal Board of the Yugoslav Veterans' Federation Presidency. If he does not resign, the Croatian veterans will propose, at the presidency session scheduled for Wednesday, that Matic be dismissed from his leading position.

With this proposal, the Croatian war veterans have backed the proposal of their war comrades from Serbia, who initiated Matic's dismissal.

Croatian veterans believe General Matic, a native of Vojvodina, was extremely biased in favour of the provinces in his statements about the constitutional changes in the Republic of Serbia and the position of Serbia's autonomous provinces Vojvodina and Kosovo and did not represent the stands of the organization which he heads.

Recently, Matic, together with some leading figures of the province, strongly opposed the demands of Serbia's leadership for the republic's wider authorization over its provinces and state authority over the entire territory, primarily in the area of internal affairs, civil defense, the courts, and international cooperation.

Croatian veterans have also asked that the authorities energetically stop the hooliganism of Albanian chauvinists and separatists in Kosovo and protect Serbs and Montenegrins in the province. They believe the responsibility of organs and individuals for the unsolved problems in Kosovo must be established.

Observers in Belgrade assess that Matic might resign on Wednesday, after the stand taken by the Croatian veterans, all the more so since many veteran association sections from other Yugoslav republics have also asked for his dismissal.

It might so happen that even before the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee session at the end of the month which will determine the responsibility of the leading people of Serbia and Vojvodina for the "unprincipled" polemics on constitutional changes, one of the involved might be "condemned".

Following the latest mass and violent protests by Serbs and Montenegrins, the increasingly frequent attacks on non-Albanian citizens in Kosovo, and the social problems, the political situation in the country has become charged and the country's party leadership must act energetically.

Iraq's Ramadan, Group Continue Visit

Mikulic Receives Visitor

LD0309063088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2017 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—There are great possibilities for the expansion and intensification of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq, particularly now that Iraq will be engaged in the reconstruction of the country following the 8-year war with Iran.

This was stressed this evening in the talks between FEC President Branko Mikulic and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Supreme Committee of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, who arrived today on a 2-day official visit to our country.

The esteemed Iraqi guest stressed that the involvement of Yugoslav work organizations so far and their efficiency in the very difficult period Iraq has been experiencing are the best recommendation and guarantee for future Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation.

In the talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the continuity of dialogue, good relations, and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq in the bilateral and multilateral spheres, and particularly within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

Branko Mikulic and Taha Yasin Ramadan also carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on a number of current international issues, particularly on the situation in the Gulf following the introduction of the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq conflict on 20 August. Both sides stressed that maximum efforts should be made to achieve a lasting peace between the two nonaligned countries. In this connection, it was stressed that Iran and Iraq should refrain from military and other actions that would have a negative effect on the atmosphere in their negotiations being held in Geneva under UN auspices. Only through talks, it was stressed, can a peaceful solution be found for all contentious issues.

Thanks to the presence of a number of new processes and phenomena, the overall international situation has been significantly improved, was the assessment made in the talks between Mikulic and Ramadan. The talks between the great powers are one of the essential factors in the overall state of international relations, but a real and universal detente, it was stressed, cannot be without the participation of all those involved in international relations.

In this connection, the role of the Nonaligned Movement in current international trends was stressed. The present changes in the world are opening up new possibilities and providing impetus for the actions of the Nonaligned Movement, which should develop greater efficiency and action mobility in order to keep abreast of its historical mission in the struggle for peace and security in the world.

The Nonaligned Movement should not be reduced to an active observer, but should forcefully involve itself in the removal of all causes of tension, such as military confrontations, and all kinds of supremacy in economic and political relations. The forthcoming ministerial conference in Cyprus, it was stressed, will be a good opportunity to examine all these issues.

Both sides particularly expressed support for the efforts being made in the sphere of disarmament, but also noted the fact that these do not automatically resolve all the problems of the contemporary world. In the first place, it was stressed, these are the problems besetting international economic relations, above all the difficult position of the developing countries, the debtor countries, and protectionism.

Not enough attention is devoted to these issues and they must be placed on the agenda of the great powers, the developed countries, and international forums, as soon as possible, stressed Mikulic and Ramadan in their talks, which called for the urgent commencement of a North-South dialogue.

In the talks between the FEC president and the Iraqi first deputy premier special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East and to the Palestinian question. The assessment was made that it is very significant that there has been a revolt of the Palestinian nation in the occupied territories, which has clearly shown the entire international community that the Palestinian question has not been resolved, that it cannot be solved by occupation and annexation, and that the Palestinian people cannot resign themselves to the fact that they have been deprived of their national rights.

The new situation has clearly shown the Israeli Government that, whether it likes it or not, the only real partner in talks are the Palestinians and that without them the Middle East problem cannot be solved. Since this realization is present among many in Israel itself, the chance to bring about peace should not be missed, Mikulic and Ramadan stressed in their talks. It is essential now to activate all interested parties in beginning peace talks on the Middle East under UN auspices, with the participation of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The talks between Mikulic and Ramadan will continue tomorrow, with particular emphasis on bilateral relations.

Mikulic, Ramadan Speak

LD0309103988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2134 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic has given a dinner in honor of Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Supreme Command of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq. Mikulic and Ramadan exchanged toasts.

Greeting his guest, Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia and Iraq are linked by long-standing friendship and cooperation. "Thousands of Yugoslavs have been involved for many years in the development of economic projects in Iraq, and a large number of Iraqis are educated and living in Yugoslavia," the FEC president said. He called for the exerting of joint efforts in seeking new possibilities for the further development of all-embracing cooperation between the two countries.

Mikulic stressed that Iraq is one of Yugoslavia's most important partners. "This is illustrated by hundreds of kilometers of roads, various economic projects, dams,

irrigation systems, schools, hospitals, and public buildings. We sincerely hope that in this or even better ways we continue our very fruitful and comprehensive cooperation with friendly Iraq," the FEC president stressed.

Mikulic spoke about the positive changes which mark the situation in international relations. He added that such a development is encouraging, and that it should become a permanent process bringing the expected peace and security for all the peoples of the world. This has always been strongly advocated by the nonaligned movement.

Mikulic described existing international relations as a source of numerous difficulties, saying that the gap between the developed and developing countries is deepening without signs of any initiatives to resolve these problems. A special problem is that of debtor countries. "For this reason the international community turn to seeking right solutions for the debt problem as soon as possible. Otherwise there will be a collapse of the world monetary system, which will hit not only the debtors but also the creditors," Branko Mikulic said.

The FEC president noted the need for updating the methods and content of the activity of the nonaligned movement, adding that the forthcoming ministerial conference in Cyprus will afford a good opportunity to reexamine the guidelines of activity and to establish priority actions and commitments of nonaligned countries.

Yugoslavia greets with satisfaction the decision of Iran and Iran to agree on a cease-fire, and on the opening of talks for the peaceful solution to the conflict, Mikulic said. "We think that maximum efforts must be made in order to establish permanent and stable peace in the Gulf region, and that problems must never be solved by means of weapons instead of negotiations. Yugoslavia has been giving and is ready to continue to give a full contribution to the peaceful resolution of problems between these two nonaligned countries. The participation of Yugoslav People's Army officers in the UN observation team, headed by a Yugoslav general, reaffirms our permanent interest in the consolidation of peace and security in the Gulf region, and the role of the Yugoslav People's Army as an army of peace," the FEC president said.

"We sincerely hope that the peace progress will start in the Middle East as well. It is time to end the sufferings of the Palestinian people, and ensure that they, like other people in the world, realize their right to self-determination and their own state," Branko Mikulic said.

In reply, Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed, among other things, that Iraq attaches great importance to the development of relations with Yugoslavia. "We are trying to develop and promote them, realizing in this way the joint interests of our two countries and our two peoples," he said.

Iraq's first deputy prime minister pointed out that his visit to the SFRY is an opportunity for an exchange of views on overall bilateral relations, and for finding "the best ways for consolidating and developing cooperation in various fields, which will be realized in new conditions and an atmosphere of peace." "What makes us happy is that our two countries have a great deal in common with regard to questions concerning their foreign policies. Both belong to the nonaligned movement, believe in and work for peace, and encourage the elimination of tension factors and crises which threaten peace and stability in the world," Taha Yasin Ramadan said.

The high-ranking Iraqi official drew special attention to the good intentions of Baghdad, and its desire to come to an agreement with Tehran on the establishment of permanent and complete peace in the region. He added that Iraq follows a peaceful policy, which is reaffirmed through a series of peace initiatives, and cooperation with all international factors which exerted efforts to end the war with Iran.

"Iraq positively and with satisfaction assesses the standpoints of friendly peaceful countries, including Yugoslavia, which continually advocated the application of the Resolution 598 and the realization of all-embracing peace between Iraq and Iran so that security and stability would reign between them, and also in this region and the world," Taha Jasin Ramadan said.

He also paid tribute to the SFRY because "it supports the Palestinian people in their just struggle and their historic mass uprising, which shows in practice the refusal of this people to recognize the Israeli occupation." Ramadan welcomed their struggle for self-determination and the establishement of an independent Palestinian state. "The time has come to hold an international peace conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in order to achieve just and permanent peace in the region," Iraq's first deputy prime minister added.

Ramadan also spoke with respect about Yugoslavia's efforts for the consolidation of trust, cooperation and peace in the Balkans.

In conclusion, Ramadan reiterated the need to strengthen Yugoslav-Iraqi relations in all fields of mutual cooperation.

Kadijevic Receives Ramadan

LD0309110388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Supreme Committee of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, who is on an official working visit to Yugoslavia, held talks in Belgrade today with Colonel General Veljko

Kadijevic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for national defense about the scope for further development of inter-Army cooperation in the context of overall relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. During the talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed on both sides with the successful development of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries, and it was stated that there are favorable conditions and a need for this cooperation to be improved, something to which military bilateral cooperation can make a significant contribution.

Dizdarevic Receives Ramadan

LD0309105688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic today received Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq.

Their talks confirmed the common interest and readiness of Yugoslavia and Iraq to promote relations and cooperation in all areas, particularly in the economic sphere. It was stated that this cooperation has stood the test of time and has proved its vitality even in the most severe conditions of war. As the way has been opened to a peaceful solution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the conviction was expressed that in the coming period of renewal and construction in Iraq, even greater possibilities are being created for comprehensive reciprocal cooperation and for more intensive economic ties between the two countries. President Dizdarevic affirmed Yugoslavia's readiness in this respect to continue to develop the broadest cooperation with Iraq in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres based on the principle of mutual interest. It was noted that the talks held during this visit would give a fresh impetus to the development of relations in this direction, including the more rapid solution of certain specific problems concerning the two countries' economic cooperation.

There was also discussion of the latest developments in the region and the start of peace talks in Geneva. The Iraqi guest stressed that Iraq will not spare any efforts in order to arrive at a lasting, just, and comprehensive peace for all the countries in the region through negotiations. Iraq will actively cooperate in achieving this goal with the Security Council and the United Nations in order to return peace to the country as soon as possible. He paid special tribute to the involvement and contribution of Yugoslavia in ending the war. President Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia welcomed the decision of Iraq and Iran to accept the cease-fire and begin peace talks. He underlined that Yugoslavia will continue to work actively toward transforming the present cease-fire into a lasting and honorable peace that will guarantee the development and goodneighbourly relations of the two nonaligned countries, Iraq and Iran. President Dizdarevic stressed in this connection that the talks will certainly not be easy, because the war has left serious consequences. For this reason, patience and a firm orientation toward peace are essential, and for this the world community should give support and assistance.

Also taking part in the talks were FEC President Branko Mikulic, FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Stojan Andov, Yugoslav ambassador to Iraq. On the Iraqi side, were Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih, Nizar Hamdun, undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Greetings Messages Exchanged

JN0209193688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (INA)—SFRY President Raif Dizdarevic received Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and RCC member, here today.

During the meeting, Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to President Dizdarevic and stressed the satisfaction of the Iraqi people and leadership with the developed relations with the SFRY and their desire to further promote them in all fields. He also praised the SFRY's efforts to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran.

Ramadan reviewed Iraq's peaceful stands throughout the years of war, its sincere and serious cooperation, its response to all international resolutions, and its good intentions, in words and deeds, toward the achievement of peace. He pointed to the current talks between Iraq and Iran in Geneva and stressed the need to achieve a lasting and comprehensive peace in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 598. He also stressed the need for the freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz and for clearing Shatt al-'Arab. He said that Iraq insists on its stand because it constitutes a sound basis for settling problems and for achieving a lasting and comprehensive peace.

SFRY President Dizdarevic asked Ramadan to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and stressed that the SFRY people and leadership respect President Saddam Husayn. He also expressed the SFRY's pride in the developed relations with Iraq and its desire to further promote them in the political, economic, trade, scientific, and cultural fields. He stressed that the SFRY views its relations with Iraq with great interest, especially since they were among the states that established the Nonaligned Movement, and work for the promotion of cooperation among peoples and for achieving peace and security in the world.

Dizdarevic also praised the Iraqi people's defense of their sovereignty and territory, expressed the hope that a lasting and comprehensive peace will be achieved, and

stressed that the SFRY will continue its efforts and support for Iraq's stands toward the need to achieve a true lasting and comprehensive peace.

Dizdarevic affirmed that Ramadan's visit to the SFRY at this particular time reflects the advanced level of the SFRY-Iraqi relations and the two countries' desire to further promote them. He praised the positive results of the meetings of the joint committee and the technical committees, which prove the desire of the officials in both countries for finding new fields that would contribute toward drawing up plans for the process of future cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih, the under secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Housing and Construction, and the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade. Attending the meeting on the SFRY side were Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; the SFRY Foreign Ministry under secretary, and other officials.

The SFRY president hosted a luncheon in honor of Ramadan. Members of the SFRY and Iraqi delegations attended the luncheon.

Ramadan on Resolution 598

JN0209195688 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1820 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, affirmed that Iraqi will and strength are what opened the doors of peace and pushed the Tehran rulers to accept Resolution 598. He said that the Security Council had issued scores of resolutions to stop the war and establish peace since 28 September 1980, but Iran rejected them all, including the last one—Resolution 598—which has been issued for more than a year. Despite the presence of a punitive clause in the resolution, Iran rejected it without any serious step toward forcing it to accept it.

At a news conference today in Belgrade which was attended by Yugoslav, Arab, and foreign representatives of news agencies, newspapers, and radios, the first deputy prime minister affirmed that the Iraqi victories, in addition to Iran's military, economic, and tactical collapse, are what forced the Iranians to accept Resolution 598.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said it was a shame to allow the Iranian officials to get away with their statements on the freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf as though they were an Iranian river. He stressed that Iraq was a Gulf state, whether Iran liked that or not, and its civilian and military fleets have the right to sail through the Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf with perfect freedom.

The first deputy prime minister said that the Iranian side was maneuvering to retrieve what it lost in the fighting. He added that Iraq was slamming all doors in the face of these maneuvers and was adhering to the permanent and comprehensive peace, especially since Iraq is clear on its peace stands.

The RCC member described the results of his visit to Yugoslavia as adding new momentum to all fields in the coming stage. He also expressed Iraq's gratitude to Yugoslavia's efforts to establish peace.

Ramadan explained that the traitorous Syrian regime's stand toward Arab issues is that of squandering Arab resources for the benefit of the Zionist entity on what realizes the Zionist aims against the Palestine question.

Ramadan Meets Defense Secretary

JN0209201088 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1736 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received in his place of residence in Belgrade today Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary [as received] of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

The Yugoslav official extended congratulations on the Iraqi victories, praising the valor and steadfastness of the Iraqi Army. He said these successes are considered a victory for all peoples defending their sovereignty and freedom.

He also praised the development of the Iraqi Armed Forces in the field of defense and military industrialization, noting Iraq's peaceful stands.

The first deputy prime minister affirmed that the successes achieved by the Iraqi Armed Forces under President Saddam Husayn are the factors that provided an atmosphere for peace, expressing Iraq's appreciation for all the good efforts that have been exerted to establish peace.

He affirmed that peace is achieved through force and through (?struggle) for the sake of just, legitimate rights of any people. He noted that the entire world has been acquainted with Iraq's peaceful and sincere policies to achieve peace.

The meeting was attended by Nizar Hamdun, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade. It was attended on the Yugoslav side by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs under secretary.

Economic Ties Discussed

LD0309120588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2009 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—Many new jobs in Iraq for Yugoslav work organizations have been or will be agreed on, and the two countries have reaffirmed readiness to considerably promote mutual relations, especially in the sphere of economic cooperation.

This is one of the key points in the final talks held at the Palace of Federation in New Belgrade this evening between FEC President Branko Mikulic and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Supreme Command of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq.

Mikulic and Ramadan discussed all that had been achieved in the work session of the mixed committee for economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, which has just ended here, as well as the results of the meetings held yesterday and today between the eminent Iraqi official and Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Colonel-General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, and Yugoslav businessmen whose work organizations are involved in projects in Iraq.

Mikulic and Ramadan were extensively briefed by Janez Zemljaric and Mehid Saleh, vice chairmen of the mixed committee, on the conclusions of the 5-day 13th committee session, which illustrates the importance and volume of Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation. A coordinated protocol on the session will be signed tomorrow.

Agreement was also reached on the construction of the Bekhme [name as received] hydroenergy complex and the delivery of some technical equipment for this large project. It had been previously agreed in Iraq that a Yugoslav work organization should be entrusted with the planning of a dam for the Bekhme 4A complex. A final reply by the Iraqi Government is expected. During the talks the two sides stressed that they agreed on the conditions for crediting investment jobs and the export of equipment and services of Yugoslav firms to Iraq. Yugoslav work organizations were invited to tender bids for 45 new projects to be realized in Iraq in the next few years.

A number of problems which have been burdening the work of Yugoslav enterprises for many years were also examined. These problems are connected with duties, reexport, certificates, penalties, compensation, and technical quality control. Solutions acceptable to both sides were found. It was also stressed that payment terms for outstanding payments Yugoslav work organizations in Iraq were improved. The Iraqi side expressed readiness to examine a Yugoslav demand for additional deliveries of oil through the pipeline.

The visit of Taha Yasin Ramadan and the mixed committee session gave a new and powerful impetus for the consolidation of economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other aspects of bilateral cooperation. All the meetings and sessions were conducted in a cordial friendly atmosphere, which gave evidence of a high degree of cooperation on both sides, participants of the Yugoslav delegation noted.

Both sides expressed conviction that Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation would be enriched with higher forms of mutual integration through joint investments and performance on third markets, industrial cooperation, and scientific-technical projects and research.

Ramadan Meets Company Leaders

JN0209202088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Paris, 2 Sep (INA) [dateline as received]—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, today met at his place of residence in Belgrade with heads of Yugoslav companies operating in Iraq.

During the meeting, Ramadan said that Iraq will witness wide and comprehensive development during the peace process. He affirmed the strength and stability of the Iraqi economy. The heads of the Yugoslav companies affirmed their full readiness to continue their activities in the next stage, execute many development projects, and increase trade exchange, which will contribute toward strengthening developed relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia.

Official Talks Conclude

JN0209203088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1906 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (INA)—The official talks between Iraq and the SFRY concluded in Belgrade today under Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; and Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. The heads and members of the joint Iraqi-SFRY committee and the two states' ambassadors in Baghdad and Belgrade attended the meeting.

Ramadan and Mikulic expressed their satisfaction with the progress of the joint committee's meetings and talks which were permeated by a cordial atmosphere and serious desire to find new fields that would contribute to further promoting cooperation between the two sides in the future. They also expressed their confidence that the Iraqi-SFRY joint committee will continue its serious efforts to implement what has been reached during this visit, which reflects the advanced level of the existing relations between Iraq and the SFRY, and the desire of the officials in both countries to find the means and fields to further promote them in the intertest of the two fraternal peoples in accordance with the instructions of President Saddam Husayn and the SFRY leaders.

Ramadan and Mikulic also stressed that what has been achieved in terms of trade, economic, and technical cooperation agreements constitutes a new and successful beginning that would pave the way for a prosperous future for Iraqi-SFRY relations. They stressed the importance of promoting Iraqi-SFRY relations to a distinguished level, especially since they are relations based on common principles and objectives and especially since they were among the states that established the Nonaligned Movement. They pointed out that bilateral cooperation and its promotion reflects positively on international issues, on support for the Nonaligned Movement, and on the international efforts to achieve peace, security, and stability.

Protocol Signed With Iraq

LD0309175688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—Today Yugoslavia and Iraq, with the signatures of Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and Iraqi Trade Minister Mahdi Salih [al-Rawi], officially verified the coordinated protocol on the just concluded 13th session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

President at the signing, which has great significance for further economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq, were FEC President Branko Mikulic, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Supreme Committee of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi first deputy prime minister.

The key item in the protocol is the agreement on the dispatch, transport, fitting and putting into operation of the Bekhme (4b) hydroelectric complex—a deal worth $208 million. The Ingra enterprise (together with Rade Koncar and Litistroj) will completely equip this giant complex with 1,560 mw of power. The construction work on the Bekhme project has earlier already been given to a consortium from Yugoslavia and Turkey.

In a statement for TANJUG, Ingra General Director Daniel Rezek stressed that the deal that has been confirmed today is certainly the largest ever to have been entrusted to the Yugoslav electrical engineering industry. In fact, the whole Bekhme project is currently one of the largest of its kind in the world. Yugoslav work organizations have already earned respect for the construction of power facilities (the Hamrin and Haditha hydroelectric power stations) and now the continuity of work in Iraq is ensured and the opportunity is presented for Yugoslav industry to affirm itself as a first class world producer of equipment and an executor of highly qualified tasks in this sphere.

Following the signing of the Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation protocol Branko Mikulic and Taha Yasin Ramadan, in a short informal conversation before the Iraqi first deputy prime minister was seen off, stressed their great satisfaction with this agreement which will clearly broaden relations between the two countries. Mikulic and Ramadan repeated what they had said in official talks, that the prospect of establishing peace in the Gulf also opens new areas for closer and qualitatively more substantial links between the economies of the SFRY and Iraq.

Minutes on Signing

JN0309122388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; and Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, this morning attended the signing of the minutes of the meetings of the joint Iraqi-SFRY committee for economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation in its 13th session. Ramadan and Mikulic expressed, in two speeches, their satisfaction with the positive results of the visit. They noted that what has been achieved reflects the deep desire of officials in both countries to expand the horizons of bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, and trade fields. They also pointed out that the results of the visit affirm the developing relations between Iraq and the SFRY. They added that the visit has laid down new bases for an expanded cooperation in the present and coming stages. The minutes were signed by Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih for the Iraqi side and by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and head of the SFRY side in the joint committee.

Ramadan Ends Visit

LD0309121788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Supreme Committee of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy minister of Iraq, today ended a 2-day official working visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade.

At Surcin airport, Ramadan was seen off with high state honors by FEC President Branko Mikulic; FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric; Dzevad Mujezinovic, member of the FEC; FEC general secretary Zoran Miskovic; Radenko Zunic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Trajko Trajkovski, undersecretary in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Colonel General Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and other Yugoslav officials.

Foreign Secretary Receives Algerian Official

LD0309170588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar today received Director of the Political Department of the Algerian Foreign Ministry Ahmed Ataf, who conveyed him a message from Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

As announced, the message pertains to some current international issues and preparations for the non-aligned ministerial conference which opens on Cyprus on September 7.

The Algerian official is in Belgrade as part of consultations between the two foreign ministries.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Arrives

LD0309051988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived this evening for a 2-day working visit to Yugoslavia.

Malmierca was met at Belgrade airport by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his colleagues.

The talks between Loncar and his guest begin tomorrow in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. It is expected that the main topics of their exchange of views will be the activities of the nonaligned countries prior to the ministerial conference in Cyprus and the development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations.

Mikulic, Loncar Greet Minister

LD0309052388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1445 GMT 2 Sep 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 2 (TANJUG)—The Nonaligned Movement must streamline its action in order to increase its efficiency and be able to offer the best solutions to pressing world problems, Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar said in separate talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca here today.

They said that the movement's upcoming ministerial meeting, opening in Cyprus on September 7, might mark a turning point towards greater efficacy.

Mikulic, Loncar and Malmierca underlined the importance Yugoslavia and Cuba attached to the starting up of genuine and constructive North-South dialogue and to the strengthening of South-South cooperation.

Mikulic and Malmierca said that bilateral ties were very good, but that economic relations were lagging behind despite some progress.

They pressed for intensifying economic cooperation, and Malmierca said Cuba was interested in joint oil prospecting and exploitation and in development of tourism in Cuba.

Orlandic Meets Minister

LD0309053188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and Cuban minister of foreign relations, who is on a working visit to our country. In their talks—in which Boris Muzinic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Zoila Rosales Brito, Cuban ambassador in Belgrade, also took part—a positive assessment was made of relations and the development of cooperation between the LCY and PCC and the two socialist, nonaligned countries. There also was an exchange of information on current activities of the LCY AND PCC in the domestic and international spheres.

Dizdarevic Talks With Malmierca

LD0309054788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is on a working visit to our country.

In a lengthy very cordial, and friendly conversation, views were exchanged on relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba and on possibilities for their further development.

Both sides noted that they attached special importance to the continual promotion of mutual relations, which has been greatly encouraged over the past 2 years by meetings at the highest-ranking state level. Economic cooperation plays a prominent role in these relations, and important results have been achieved in this sphere. However, there also are possibilities for raising it to a higher level, particularly through developing new aspects of economic integration.

There also was a discussion on current developments in international relations and changes in this sphere, especially on the role of the Nonaligned Movement under modern conditions. Both sides noted that significant changes were underway, but that they did not affect all areas or all spheres of international life to the same extent. Attention was drawn to the need for the Nonaligned Movement to adapt to new trends, so that it could become in the future an active factor in international relations and a firm support in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation on an equal footing. Within this context, the two sides discussed the election of a host for the next nonaligned summit, in hopes of finding a solution that would be in the interests of the movement as a whole.

The talks were attended by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, as well as by Zoila Rosales Brito, ambassador of Cuba in Belgrade.

Loncar, Malmierca Hold Talks

LD0309170388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (TANJUG)—Interna tional economic relations, specifically integrating trends and activities of the non-aligned countries, were in the focus of today's round of the Belgrade talks between chief diplomats Budimir Loncar of Yugoslavia and Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba.

Loncar and Malmierca underscored the need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen the mutual economic cooperation and actively join the trends of economic integration in the world.

Presenting the positions held by Cuba in the talks on the solution of problems in southern Africa, Isidoro Malmierca said difficulties had been encountered in the talks due to South Africa's "hardline" position on the timetable of the withdrawal of Cuban military effectives from Angola.

Dizdarevic Message to Romania's Ceausescu

AU2908201088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 88 p 5

[Message from Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidium, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, on the 44th anniversary of Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania:

On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, of the SFRY Presidium, and on my own behalf, with great satisfaction, I extend cordial greetings to you and to the friendly Romanian people.

On this occasion we also extend to you our best wishes for personal happiness and to the friendly Romanian people wishes for new successes in the socialist construction. Likewise, I emphasize the the importance that the SFRY Presidium attaches to the continuous development of the traditional relations of friendship, good neighborliness, and increasingly greater cooperation with Romania, which is in keeping with the great mutual interest of our peoples and makes a concrete contribution to the cause of understanding and confidence in Europe and throughout the world.

Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidium

Government Spokesman on Romania, Minorities

LD0209222288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 1 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia has always mentioned the stand that an open and constructive dialogue is a way for promoting friendly relations and cooperation among states, and - accordingly - assesses positively the recent talks between Romanian President Ceausescu and Hungarian Prime Minister Grosz on the problem of national minorities, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic told today's regular news conference.

Answering a question whether Yugoslavia has any problems linked with the position of its national minorities in Romania, Stanic said that in meetings between Tito and Ceausescu and later in top-level political dialogue, the two countries have always stressed that the national minorities should be a bridge of cooperation and understanding between states, which was also written in joint documents.

In addition to this, conditions must be created for the display of national feeling, the preservation of cultural heritage, language and other national characteristics, Stanic said. Bilateral contacts and political talks are based on these foundations, by taking into account international norms and standards.